



## FEDERAL ANTI-MERGER SUITS EXPECTED TO DEFINE TRUSTS

Sharper Definition of Sherman Anti-Trust Law and Clayton Act Considered Likely to Be Result of Action

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Whether conferences now going on or courts later decide the case of the United States Government versus the proposed food mergers, it is considered certain that a sharper definition of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and the Clayton act will crystallize for the more equitable safeguarding of the public on one hand, and a proper protection of investment and financing, so far as they are necessary for the successful conduct of business, on the other.

When the Sherman Law was enacted it was expected that the elimination of restraint of trade would automatically restore competition, but subsequent developments show that larger combinations and big business were here to stay. While combinations were confined to less essential lines it mattered less, but the invasion of the field of necessities has forced a more serious complexion, a solution to which is now sought.

Legal action by officials of the Department of Justice was taken 10 days and one week, respectively, after the announcement of the two proposed mergers. The proposed mergers involved were the National Food Products Corporation, with po-

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Meeting of Harvard Mathematical Club

with address on "Bernhard Riemann," by Dr. H. W. Brinkmann, Common Room, Conant Hall, 8.

Meeting of Theodore Roosevelt Detachments Marine Corps League, Hotel Victoria, 7.

Banquet, New England Hardware Dealers, Hotel Plaza, 8.

Meeting of Boston Kiwanis Club, Coplay Plaza, 8.

Meeting of Women's Republican Club, Clubhouse, 8.

Legislative dinner of Republican State Committee, Chamber of Commerce, 6:30.

Dog Show, Mechanics Building, last day.

Convention of New England Retail Milliners Association, Ford Hall, afternoon and evening. Music.

Jordan Hall—Burton Simonds, pianist, 8:15.

Theaters:

Castle Square—"Abe's Irish Rose," 8:15.

Copley—"Hav Fever," 8:15.

Hollies—"The Poor Nut," 8:15.

Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.

Proctor's—Bridge, in "The Judge's Husband," 8:15.

Repertory—"Caesar and Cleopatra," 8.

Wilbur—"Is Zat So?" 8:15.

Photodays

Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15.

Colonial—"Bon-Hur," 2:15, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Address by Z. L. Chang, Chinese Consul-General, to upper classes at Boston University, Conant Hall, 1:30.

Meeting of the Association to Abolish War, Clark Hall, 41 Mt. Vernon Street, 3:30.

Joint meeting of Boston Kiwanis Club and Lions Club of Boston, Hotel Westminster, 12:30.

America's Public Safety on the Highways and How to Preserve It, by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, 8.

Meeting of the Society of Harvard Dames, address "The Human Note in Colonial Newspapers," by Prof. A. M. Schlesinger, Phillips Brooks House, 8.

?

(1) In what ways did Washington promote education?

(2) How should you pronounce Bize? Berliez? Saint-Beuve?

(3) In what way can the press be used in teaching citizenship?

(4) How should table linen be cared for to make it last?

(5) How did two York teachers entertain angels unawares?

(6) Is Italy's position on its debt to America secure?

These Questions Were Answered in

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warmer today, with a general clearing and warmer, probably rain Thursday night; shifting winds becoming southeast and increasing Thursday.

New England: Fair and warmer tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness and warmer; rain Thursday night; shifting winds becoming southwest and increasing Thursday.

Northern New England: Fair and warmer tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness and warmer, becoming southwest winds becoming northeast.

### OFFICIAL TEMPERATURES

(8 a.m. Standard time, 73rd meridian)

Albany ..... 15 Montreal ..... 12 Atlantic City ..... 15 Newark ..... 22 Boston ..... 20 New Orleans ..... 20 Buffalo ..... 18 New York ..... 22 Baltimore ..... 18 Philadelphia ..... 26 Chicago ..... 22 Pittsburgh ..... 28 Denver ..... 28 Portland, Me. ..... 52 Des Moines ..... 32 San Francisco ..... 50 Galveston ..... 60 St. Paul ..... 32 Jacksonville ..... 38 Tampa ..... 62 Kansas City ..... 38 Memphis ..... 40 Los Angeles ..... 62 Washington ..... 40

Memphis ..... 40

### HIGH TIDES AT BOSTON

Wednesday, 9:54 p.m.

Thursday, 10:04 a.m.

Light all vehicles at 5:56 p.m.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Under the Act of Oct. 2, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Engraved Wedding STATIONERY

In the Antique Roman or Florentine Engraving, including the envelopes and plate, special value.

100 Announcements ..... \$14.85

100 Invitations ..... \$18.85

W. H. BRETT CO., Engravers

BROMFIELD STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Home of Quality

Lunches and Ice Cream

Service at all hours

CATERING—CONFECTIONERY

C. C. WHITEMORE

1084 Boylston Street, Boston

The Candies of WIRTH

Their Luncheons and Teas

And exclusive line of novelties make Wirth a slogan as well as a name.

Done in: We know you'll say the same!

WIRTH'S

237 Huntington Avenue, Boston

Next to Christian Science Church Park

Florist

M. AUGUST

116 Mass. Ave., Boston

Subway Entrance Kenmore 6829

the

several merged companies, under the control of one gigantic corporation."

The department asked the Court to enjoin the corporation from acts furthering its alleged "combination, conspiracy and attempt to monopolize."

An official close to Mr. Donovan pointed out that although in the last 25 years improved methods and devices in bread making have revolutionized the industry, "such economies have not benefited the consumer by lowering the cost of bread, but have been absorbed by the great bread companies."

The petition filed by the Government:

"The directors (of the proposed corporation) are authorized before declaring dividends on the common stock, to set aside funds from the Senate-House conference committee by the vote of 354 to 28. The bill which provides for a tax reduction of \$387,000,000, was pronounced an important victory for the House by the bipartisan leaders. The measure was sent to the Senate immediately. Senate leaders have arranged for its early consideration in the Senate.

Attempts to tamper with the measure on the floor of the House were definitely side-stepped by adroit preliminary maneuvering. Walter H. Newton (R.), Representative from Minnesota, after denouncing the retroactive feature of the estate tax reduction, endeavored to move a roll call on the question of repealing this provision. As he did so, Nicholas Schwartwout (R.), Representative from Ohio, Speaker of the House, representative from Florida, who introduced a motion to recommit the bill to conference with instructions to have the entire estate tax stricken out. This motion was yelled down, the House not waiting for the call for a count.

These proceedings pre-empted all efforts to send the bill back to conference, as under the House rules, only one motion to recommit the bill could be made. The realization that the bipartisan leadership had obtained control of the situation disposed of any other opposition and the House soon came to a vote on the question of approval of the revised bill.

Sixteen Republicans, 8 Democrats, 3 Farmer-Labor and 1 Socialist voted against the bill. Those voting in opposition:

Republicans—Anthony, Kansas; Beck, Wisconsin; Browne, Wisconsin; Christopher, South Dakota; Hoch, Kansas; Johnson, South Dakota; Lampert, Wisconsin; Nelson, Wisconsin; Peavey, Wisconsin; Ramseyer, Iowa; Schaefer, Wisconsin; Schneider, Wisconsin; Simmons, Nebraska; Sinclair, North Dakota; Voigt, Wisconsin; Williamson, South Dakota; Total, 16.

Democrats—Allgood, Alabama; Drane, Florida; Gilbert, Kentucky; Greene, Florida; Howard, Nebraska; Moorehead, Nebraska; Oliver, Alabama; Sears, Florida, Total, 8.

Farmer-Labor—Carpes, Minnesota; Kvalla, Minnesota; Wefald, Minnesota; Total, 3.

Socialist—La Guardia, New York.

John N. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, ranking member of the House Ways and Means Committee, which wrote the original tax bill, defended it. While he characterized it as a "victorious campaign of propaganda" on the part of the American Bankers' League to secure approval of the Senate Finance Committee's project for complete repeal of the estate tax. He asserted that the Bankers' League had employed former members of Congress and state legislators to come to Washington and bring their influence to bear in favor of repeal of the estate tax.

The second of the merger cases relates to the Ward Food Products Corporation. The three companies involved are the General Baking Company, the Ward Baking Corporation and the Continental Baking Corporation, each alleged to have an annual output valued at upward of \$40,000,000.

Government Alleges Monopoly

The Department of Justice stated that inquiry developed acts which, in the opinion of the department, evidence a clear intention on the part of those responsible for the mergers eventually to bring together

mergers of any line of commerce.

Construction will begin April 15.

To provide power to operate the factory, which is to be completed in two years, a great dam will be built across the Huron River, forming a five-mile lake that will entirely alter the landscape of Ypsilanti township.

In the manufacture of Ford cars

last year 3,947,855 square yards of both materials were required, 2,225,509 yards being used for upholstering.

The company estimated that the wool of 2,500,000 sheep was needed for last year's cloth. There are 1,200,000 sheep in Michigan, which ranks twelfth in wool raising in the country.

The factory will probably be in two units, each 350 by 1000 feet.

The new Ford project will require 1705 acres of land which have been purchased at a cost of \$600,000.

The dam, a hydroelectric power plant, costing \$1,200,000, will create 4500 horsepower for eight hours a day.

ENGLISH

STRUCTURE NEAR

YPSILANTI LATES PROJECT

DETROIT, Feb. 24 (AP)—A \$3,000,000 factory for the manufacture of upholstery cloth and head lining used in its automobiles will be built in Washtenaw County, near Ypsilanti, a town of 12,000 people, by the Ford Motor Company.

Construction will begin April 15.

To provide power to operate the factory, which is to be completed in two years, a great dam will be built across the Huron River, forming a five-mile lake that will entirely alter the landscape of Ypsilanti township.

In the manufacture of Ford cars

last year 3,947,855 square yards of both materials were required, 2,225,509 yards being used for upholstering.

The company estimated that the wool of 2,500,000 sheep was needed for last year's cloth. There are 1,200,000 sheep in Michigan, which ranks twelfth in wool raising in the country.

The factory will probably be in two units, each 350 by 1000 feet.

The new Ford project will require 1705 acres of land which have been purchased at a cost of \$600,000.

The dam, a hydroelectric power plant, costing \$1,200,000, will create 4500 horsepower for eight hours a day.

ENGLISH

STRUCTURE NEAR

YPSILANTI LATES PROJECT

DETROIT, Feb. 24 (AP)—A \$3,000,000 factory for the manufacture of upholstery cloth and head lining used in its automobiles will be built in Washtenaw County, near Ypsilanti, a town of 12,000 people, by the Ford Motor Company.

Construction will begin April 15.

To provide power to operate the factory, which is to be completed in two years, a great dam will be built across the Huron River, forming a five-mile lake that will entirely alter the landscape of Ypsilanti township.

In the manufacture of Ford cars

last year 3,947,855 square yards of both materials were required, 2,225,509 yards being used for upholstering.

The company estimated that the wool of 2,500,000 sheep was needed for last year's cloth. There are 1,200,000 sheep in Michigan, which ranks twelfth in wool raising in the country.

The factory will probably be in two units, each 350 by 1000 feet.

The new Ford project will require 1705 acres of land which have been purchased at a cost of \$600,000.

The dam, a hydroelectric power plant, costing \$1,200,000, will create 4500 horsepower for eight hours a day.

ENGLISH

STRUCTURE NEAR

YPSILANTI LATES PROJECT

DETROIT, Feb. 24 (AP)—A \$3,000,000 factory for the manufacture of upholstery cloth and head lining used in its automobiles will be built in Washtenaw County, near Ypsilanti, a town of 12,000 people, by the Ford Motor Company.

Construction will begin April 15.

To provide power to operate the factory, which is to be completed in two years, a great dam will be built across the Huron River, forming a five-mile lake that will entirely alter the landscape of Ypsilanti township.

In the manufacture of Ford cars

last year

## PUBLIC WORKS TO AID JOBLESS

New National Effort to Deal With Great Britain's Unemployment Started

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A new national effort to deal with Great Britain's unemployment problem has started. In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Lloyd George proposed such an effort, based upon the proposition that the present system of subsidizing local authorities to deal with exceptional conditions in particular areas be replaced by public utility work of a national character which would permanently increase the resources of the state. This was taken up by the Government speakers and an unusual sight was subsequently witnessed of Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in an animated friendly discussion first with Mr. Lloyd George and afterward with Walter Runciman, Mr. Lloyd George's radical lieutenant in the Opposition.

Mr. Lloyd George's plan is that unemployment in Britain has ceased to be temporary and exceptional and has become permanent and normal, thus requiring broader treatment. He suggested national drainage reclamation works as most likely to increase the permanent resources but numerous other schemes are also under discussion.

A further 25,000 decrease in unemployed numbers is today announced. The total has thus become 100,000 less than a year ago. It still stands, however, at over 1,100,000, though, as Sir Kingsley Wood for the Government pointed out in the House last night, the State has already lent £80,000,000 to the local authorities to provide work.

The gravest element in the situation is the deterioration in character, especially among the young, which unemployment brings since with British industries quiescent it is impossible to provide enough openings for new entrants, and many are growing up on the dole.

A hundred unemployed miners recently transferred from Durham to the new Staveley pits in Derbyshire, for example, are reported to have returned to their homes, being unable to cope with the new conditions, though some are so anxious for employment that they cycled 200 miles to obtain it.

This is a situation which the new movement hopes to improve.

## FOREIGN PRIESTS LEAVE MEXICO CITY

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 24 (Special)—One hundred and fourteen priests in Mexico City and the surrounding federal district, fearful of being arrested and deported, have left their charges. Fifty-nine have left Mexico for foreign countries; others, going into hiding until the dispute between church and Government can be settled. The barely 400 foreign priests remaining throughout the Republic, apart from those mentioned, have also ceased to officiate in Mexican churches, and 250 already have left.

### BELGO-SOVIET PACT OUTLINED

*By Special Cable*

BRUSSELS, Feb. 24—Pol de Telher, formerly counselor of the Belgian Embassy in London and recently appointed chief of the eastern European section of the Belgian Foreign Office, is to meet Christian Rakovsky in Paris today to discuss the possibility of concluding a Belgo-Russian commercial agreement.

## World News in Brief

Paterson, N. J. (AP)—The coke plant of the American Locomotive Company will be closed because of a lack of work. The company's Montreal plant was closed some time ago.

Los Angeles (AP)—The Beverly Hills estate of Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford is to be sold. They plan to build a Spanish hacienda farther back in the hills. The couple will leave soon on a tour of Europe.

New York (AP)—The Independent Wiremen's Association of New Jersey, which has petitioned the United States Supreme Court for rehearing of the litigation between it and the Radio Corporation of America, in which the Supreme Court held that the Radio Corporation holds exclusive license to use De Forest vacuum tubes in broadcasting.

Nogales, Ariz. (AP)—Definite assurance that he would again be a candidate for president of Mexico, was given by Gen. Alvaro Obregon, when friends from all over the Republic gathered at his ranch home at Cajeme, Sonora, on Feb. 18 to celebrate the anniversary of his birth. It was learned here.

San Juan, P. R. (AP)—Recommendation has been made to Congress that the limit for farm loans in Porto Rico made by the Federal Land Bank be raised from \$10,000 to \$10,000 the same limit now in force in the United States. This recommendation has been made with the endorsement of the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore, of which the San Juan Bank is a branch.

Cleveland (AP)—An ordinance prohibiting publication or distribution in any form of racing odds, or other information pertaining to betting on horse races has been adopted by city council, effective April 5.

Polishem General Cleaning Purposes Home—Anto—Buildings ASK YOUR DEALER DON'T TAKE A SUBSTITUTE WILL PAY YOU BACK. GALLON \$2.50 QUARTER \$1.25 HALF PINT 50¢ THE ENSIGN REFINING COMPANY CLEVELAND, OHIO

SIGNS, BANNERS, CARDS Easily painted with the aid of Letter Patterns. Simply draw around a letter, cut it off, fill in. Made in a large variety of styles and colors. Most surprisingly reasonable prices. Send stamp for free samples. J. F. Rahn, 2120 Neva Ave., Chicago

Mexico. Foreign nuns have not been ordered to leave the country.

The Minister of the Interior said that the Government knew of numerous convents and monasteries working secretly, and that the Government would make a nation-wide hunt for them, as it intends to enforce the provisions of the law prohibiting convents and religious vows. President Calles says the Government will be inflexible in its enforcement of whatever whom or what interests it affects; so that the hopes of Roman Catholics that the Government would be satisfied with a show of strength seem definitely destroyed.

## RIFF ACTIVITY TO BE RESUMED

Spain to Engineer Attack of Heights Where Guns Are Now Concealed

*By Special Cable*

MADRID, Feb. 24—After a period of relative calm, lasting some months, fighting is about to break out again in Morocco. The Spanish Government published a communiqué to the effect that operations will take place shortly in the Tetuan zone against the enemy on the heights. It appears that a considerable number of shells have recently fallen in the town, causing numerous casualties. The Moors have concealed guns in caves in such a way that all attempts of aviators to dislodge them have failed.

In order to render living in Tetuan more secure, it has been decided to undertake an attack on the heights, being principally native contingents. The operation, it is expected, will be found difficult, owing to the exceedingly rough country. Some tribes are showing restlessness, while the Spaniards hope this summer to see the subjugation of districts that as yet have not submitted.

*By Special Cable*

TANGIER, Morocco, Feb. 24—The new gun with which the Rifians have recommended shelling Tetuan appears to be of a higher calibre than any used hitherto. It is situated in a cave on top of a high, steep escarpment, and consequently will be very difficult to dislodge. The Spanish guns, being of lower calibre and consequently higher trajectory, have been unable to hit the cave's mouth. Possibly to destroy the gun may mean the employment of a large force and the risking of heavy losses. Otherwise things are proceeding satisfactorily in the zone, most of the Anjer tribes having now delivered up their arms, all that remain being a few villages which never have shown a particularly bellicose attitude.

**BELGO-SOVIET PACT OUTLINED**

*By Special Cable*

BRUSSELS, Feb. 24—Pol de Telher, formerly counselor of the Belgian Embassy in London and recently appointed chief of the eastern European section of the Belgian Foreign Office, is to meet Christian Rakovsky in Paris today to discuss the possibility of concluding a Belgo-Russian commercial agreement.

## LOCARNO PACTS AWAIT APPROVAL

Parliament Likely to Rally Round French Premier—Guarantees Temporary

*By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable*

PARIS, Feb. 24—The Locarno agreements are to be discussed tomorrow and Aristide Briand insists on their ratification by Parliament before the end of the week. It is regarded as important to have a vote showing overwhelming approval for the accords when the League of Nations meets in Geneva to admit Germany and thus automatically put the Locarno Pact into operation.

After inquiry the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor finds nearly every section of Parliament, in spite of recent sceptical attacks on the Pact, has the intention of rallying round M. Briand. Even those who are scarcely convinced that the Pact will perform all it promises are anxious to give it every opportunity of working.

### German Agreements

A remarkable report by Paul Boncour, after tracing the history of the project and analyzing the text, points out that guarantees such as the occupation of the Rhineland are only temporary. Demilitarization of the Rhineland zone will be a true guarantee, and this is provided voluntarily and definitely by the Pact, according to German agreements with Poland and Czechoslovakia. M. Boncour says they bring a solution to problems in which the possibilities of war lurked. Nevertheless, much remains to be done.

M. Boncour suggests a clear definition of an aggressor, and the automatic launching of sanctions against him. A further Mediterranean accord assuring liberty of communications and a Balkanic accord are urgently required. "Also it is permissible to hope for the day when similar arrangements will be concluded between Russia and its neighbors, Poland and Rumania." Locarno should lead disarmament, and France should associate itself wholeheartedly with the international conference. The reduction in armaments will be in strict proportion to the general security and full disarmament will be the result of full security and the risk of heavy losses.

Otherwise things are proceeding satisfactorily in the zone, most of the Anjer tribes having now delivered up their arms, all that remain being a few villages which never have shown a particularly bellicose attitude.

### Depreciates Polemics

Incidentally it is repeated in official circles that the conference will only be postponed until May. M. Briand is preparing for the League meeting which, by receiving Germany, will confirm Locarno. He naturally depreciates the polemics which are raised concerning Poland's application for a permanent seat on the Council by the side of Germany. It is decided that it was negotiated at Locarno, but it is obvious that both M. Briand and Sir Austen Chamberlain were favorable to Polish claims, and official reports bear out this interpretation of the attitude of the ministers.

It is certainly true that newspaper controversies have created an awkward situation. The questions of the prestige of France, Germany and Poland are now involved. Efforts are being made to find a compromise, and there is an impression in France that in spite of the widespread British opposition, Sir Austen may support the French views and Sweden refrains from exercising its veto.

### PEACE IN THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE CALLED

*By Special Cable*

HONOLULU, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Australian Labor Party has issued a call for a meeting in Honolulu in November for all Pacific nations, including China and the United States, with a view of arriving at a better understanding in respect to the future peace in the Pacific. This information was contained in a message from D. L. McNamara, Secretary of the Labor Party, to A. H. Ford, director of the Pan-Pacific Union here.

More than 100 delegates, including representatives of the Soviet, are expected, Mr. McNamara said.

### Emile Long & Sons

**WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF THE LATEST DESIGN.** High Grade Repairing of Jewelry, old and modern, also modern watches and clocks of the better grade. We purchase precious stones, platinum, gold and silver.

2 W. 46th St., New York City

**Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc.**

Fulton Street Bond Street BROOKLYN Livingston Street Elm Place

**Spring's New Ribbons**

are simply gorgeous! Wide and narrow, they will be used extensively on new dresses and costumes of all kinds. For the cloth dress there are

**Ribbon Bandings**

of silk, silk and metal, silk, velvet and metal, so varied in motifs and color combinations that you simply must see them to appreciate their real beauty. Stop at the counter and notice the two drawings of French model gowns showing the use of these materials. You can achieve this same chic. Ribbon Bandings are priced from 39¢ to \$1.50. Widths, 1½ to 3 inches.

**Wide, Soft-Finish Ribbons**

are also to be used for Gipsy Girdles, with big, splashy bows. For these we show a

Plain Rayon Messaline, 8 inches wide, in pastel shades, at 98¢.

Satin Luxor, 10 inches wide, all silk, in a wide range of colors, 1.59.

Satin Luxor in three-tone ombre effect, 10 inches wide, 1.75.

Satin and Surah Bayadre Stripe, in two-tone ombre effect,

pastel shades, 8 inches wide, 1.75.

Loeser's assortment of Ribbons affords the widest selection from the best of the new season's creations. Do not miss it.

Loeser's—Main Floor

## Talks 83 Columns



## REICH DUES NOW PAID IN STERLING

Port Charges in Hamburg Refused When Offered in German Currency

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

HAMBURG, (By Mail to London) Feb. 24—One of the last remnants of the financial chaos of Germany's inflation years has come to light here with a letter published in the press from a shipping firm, drawing attention to the fact that harbor dues in Germany's premier port cannot be paid in German marks and must be settled in English pounds sterling. The firm in question writes that having recently resumed its shipping business in Hamburg harbor, it sent its bookkeeper to the port office to register the arrival of a steamer and pay the harbor dues on the vessel.

The firm's messenger carried the sum in German marks for the settlement of the account. To its great astonishment, the money was returned forthwith, the bookkeeper returning with the information that harbor dues were reckoned in sterling and had to be paid in that currency. The firm accordingly sent a check for the amount due made out in pounds. This, however, did not complete the transaction, for the firm next received a demand from the reporting office for 2d. extra, as the money was paid by check. The office refused to accept the equivalent of the 2d. in German currency.

Mr. Blins' statement was made in discussing the assertion made by Frank H. McCarthy, organizer of the United Textile Workers of America, that there are only a few organized workers among the thousands in this

"a careful and precise survey was made during the year of the attitude of the public toward the company, of the quality of the service given by the company and of the attitude of employees of the company toward the public," he continued.

"While the survey was highly gratifying, it resulted in establishing an employee training program designed to give to every employee having contact with the public a higher standard of courtesy and a better knowledge of the company," he said.

"Educational activities received increased attention. The women's committee was active in disseminating information to women employees about operations of the company and its duties to the public.

"A new employee suggestion system was put into effect in February, 1925, to furnish an incentive to employees to give closer attention to problems of company work. During the year, 3477 suggestions were received from employees. Of these approximately 25 per cent were accepted and given substantial awards. Many of the suggestions received re-

French finances, if other firms contribute a proportion of their resources.

Meanwhile the Senate, which has restored the sales tax, began its discussion of the long-delayed finance bill today and as a result of many negotiations the present tendency is for the Chamber not to force a fight with the Senate. There is a fresh optimism shown in the sudden rise of the franc. Parliamentary moods fluctuate, but for the moment the barometer registers a desire for con-

## EMPLOYEE COURTESY SOUGHT TO INSURE PUBLIC GOOD WILL

Commonwealth Edison's Training Program, Designed to Improve Service, Is Factor in Rising Income

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
CHICAGO, Feb. 24—Designed to give every employee having contact with the public a higher standard of courtesy and a better working conditions.

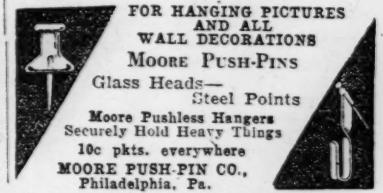
Number of suggestions made by employees of the public service company of northern Illinois during 1925 was 235 per cent more than the number during 1924 it was reported here by Samuel Insull, president, at the annual meeting of stockholders.

On Dec. 31, last, the number of customers was 811,336, compared with 755,233 on Dec. 24, 1924. This increase was 7.4 per cent. During the year 67,621 additional meters were installed.

Regarding super-power, Mr. Insull stated in the report to stockholders, which was broadcast over KWY, that "Chicago can no longer figure its electrical production and requirements on a purely local basis."

"It has become the center of a great 'pool of power,' with large and economical electrical generating stations not only in Chicago, but in the surrounding territory, interconnected by 132,000-volt transmission lines which together have been called the 'superpower ring.'

"Industrial concerns generally are taking electric power in greatly increased quantities, and new hotels, theaters and office buildings are added precisely to the demand for electricity. One hotel in an outlying district is entirely 'electrified' and is using electricity for cooking as well as for the more ordinary light and power purposes."



## UPPER HOUSE APPROVES CARSON USURY BILL

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

COL. E. M. HOUSE: "It ill serves so great a man as Woodrow Wilson for his friends, in mistaken zeal, to claim for him impecuniosity."

B. H. HIBBARD: "Agriculture cannot be asked to pay the bills of protectionism and remain, as now, outside its shelter."

KATHLEEN NORRIS: "Mothers think more of their womanhood than they do of motherhood!"

Oswald Garrison Villard: "The bigger the man, the less affected he is by criticism."

NICOLA TELSA: "Domestic management problems of heat, light and household movements will be freed from all labor through beneficent wireless power."

GEN. PLASTIRAS ARRESTED

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Feb. 23 (AP)—The newspaper Ozbor learns from Zara that General Plastiras, who led the 1922 rebellion in Greece, has been arrested on Jugoslavian soil. The paper says he will be interned in Belgrade, not being extradited to Greece because of his status as a political refugee.

General Plastiras was deported from Greece last October. Later the military council found him responsible for the disaster to the Greek Army in Anatolia in 1922, and ordered that he be court-martialed.

BAKER CHICKS

Guaranteed Pure Standard Broiler Chicks from tested hens. Strong, healthy. Rhode Island Red, Plymouth Rock, Leghorn

## Unloading of Herd of 379 Elk at Middleboro, Mass., Is Begun

**Animals Brought From Montana Are Taken in Trucks to the Nemasket Range—Hundreds of Children Witness Arrival of Great Train**

MIDDLEBORO, Mass., Feb. 24.—(Special)—Unloading the herd of 379 wild elk, brought here from Montana by Percy R. Jones, president of the Elk's Breeding and Grazing Association, was begun today and will be continued until they have been all conveyed on trucks to the Nemasket Range four miles from here.

There are already on the range 100 elk and it is the purpose of Mr. Jones to develop an industry which will provide elk meat for the eastern market.

Weeks ago, it seems, was known by the children of Middleboro that the trainload of elk, chaperoned by a group of real western cowboys, would arrive in town and the event was looked forward to by them with the keenest anticipation. The announcement that the animals would not be unloaded yesterday, therefore, came as a distinct disappointment.

But despite this, the youngsters got a real thrill when Bryan "Ike" Melton, a real, dyed-in-the-wool cowboy, wearing all the habiliments of the range, swung from the train. His 12-gallon hat, skeepleen chaps, high-heeled boots and a long gun strapped to his side, was a vision from the screen of the most thrilling four-reel "western" and the boys heard the yell that sounded like a call across the prairies.

It was Melton's first trip from the Butter Root Ranch and Middleboro seemed calm and staid in comparison but there were the children, expecting a show, and he decided to do his best to provide it. He saddled his little white pony and with his lariat dangling from his saddle, dashed up the street, 500 boys and girls following in a transportation of joy. It was a great reception for "Ike" Melton and it was a great day for Middleboro. He did some fancy riding and made the pony "act up" and all the while he was the center of an admiring circle.

The shipment, according to Percy R. Jones, president of the Elk Breeding and Grazing Association, is the largest of live wild animals ever made. The train consisted of 10 cars for the elk, one car for feed and one for the accommodation of the men. Every precaution was taken to safeguard the animals on the long journey. Daniel J. Hawkins, curator of the Franklin Park Zoo, made the trip in order that his wide experience concerning the habits and needs of the animals could be drawn upon and in other ways to assist in caring for them. A representative of the American Express Company and railway officials also made the trip to assist in expediting the movement of the train. As a result of this attention the trip from Montana was made on record schedule, almost equal to time made by the fastest express trains.

Each of the cars used for the animals was especially equipped with stalls to accommodate five animals each. Before the journey the elk were dehorned as a further safeguard and the stalls, which were kept under constant surveillance by the attendants, were electrically lighted so as to reduce the possibility of the animals becoming alarmed from the movement of the train and from other strange and unusual surroundings. As a result of the care and attention given to the shipment, the losses were small. It was estimated that the cost of making the shipment was about \$2,000 or \$35 per head.

### Nine Days for Loading

Nine days were required to load the animals from the corrals to the cars. Warm weather had melted the snow and the roads were hub-deep in mud. Time and again the trucks stalled and had to be pulled out by horse teams, using tons of straw to keep the wagons and trucks from sinking deeper into the mire. Added to this were stampedes. The animals, used to the "great wide open spaces," found the puffing engines and smelly, throbbing motors far from their liking and they milled and broke until they could be quieted by the attendants.

After the ninth day the herd seemed reassured that their journey was a friendly one. After this there was little trouble. The attendants avoided harsh language and were uniformly kind in their methods which seemed to have the quieting effect so much desired.

About 10 stops were made en route for necessary supplies and to shift from one road to another. The animals were given plenty of water and feed as well as abundant straw for bedding, this adding materially to the comfort and consequent safety of the animals.

Something of the history of the preservation of the American elk is given by Mr. Jones, who believes that the animals can be raised more profitably for food than cattle. He says:

### Government Took Control

The known facts about the Elk which for centuries roamed the country, begins with the date of its capture back to 1871. Seven Elk were captured. They were sold to an Indian in Pueblo, Colo. He later broke faith with his tribe by marrying a squaw from another tribe in Canada. When he came back, to right himself with his chief, he turned these seven Elk, four females and three males, over to him, who, in turn, sold them to a fellow, Charles Goodnight, of Texas. They were sold three or four times, and finally reached a park in the State of California. The Government assumed control of them, and was glad to for the reason that the Elk as a family were becoming extinct.

"The Government first put elk under fence in 1887. But that time they were beginning to be wiped off the plains and mountains, owing to their systematic slaughter for hides and teeth. The first range was open in South Dakota which is now Custer State Park. At that time about 38 elk were put on the range. This marks the beginning of the Government's herd."

"As the herd grew the elk were

put out in other fenced areas, until, in 1901, Theodore Roosevelt, realizing their value to the country, carried out a definite program for preserving the elk. He put in some time with the Jackson Hole herd, near Yellowstone Park and took between 200 and 300, in the winter of 1901-02 placing them on different government ranges. In the meantime state laws were passed to prevent killing the animals.

### Became Interested

"In 1913, I became interested and have been corresponding with the Government steadily regarding the possibilities of elk breeding. I wanted to see if the industry could attain the proportions of the reindeer industry of Alaska. In 1921, although the Government was willing and ready to help me, there were still state laws that would not permit me to raise elk on a commercial basis. The existing laws were modified to such an extent that in the fall of 1924 my associates and I, as we were interested in the elk industry, decided that we could start an elk herd.

### Put Up Fences

"We put up fences in November, 1924, at Middleboro, Mass. We brought on our first herd of nine elk on Feb. 13, 1925. They came from Rushville, Ill. They all stood the trip well and 10 days after arriving on the range were perfectly contented.

"Elk are very adaptable to any climatic condition. Elk have been shipped and successfully introduced in practically every country in the world, and wherever introduced seem to be much at home as on the plains and foothills of their present native range, which is the central western states. They have been known to exist and do well entirely on open grass land, and equally as well on entirely wooded land, showing that they are either a browsing animal or a grazing animal. They will stand on their hind legs and eat 12 feet from the ground or

will dig through 18 inches of snow to get the grass.

"At the present time it is estimated that there are 70,000 head of elk in the United States, the greater part of these animals being in Yellowstone Park district. Their inadequate range is mostly located in the smoky mountains of the Yellow Stone Park. It is estimated that there are approximately 24,000 head of elk in the smoky mountains, and the herd which in the fall of the year drift down into the Jackson Hole district of Wyoming. These elk scatter around up through the Snake River Valleys, Gallatin Valleys, Gross Ventre Valleys, and other tributary valleys which go to make up the great Yellow Stone River."

### Familiar Face in Unfamiliar Togs



Daniel J. Hawkins, Curator of Franklin Park Zoo, Who Accompanied Shipment of Elk From Montana to Middleboro, Mass.

## Music in Boston

### Florizel von Reuter

Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, and

Harrison Keller, violinist, gave a recital last night in Symphony Hall.

Arthur Fiedler, played the piano accompaniments. The program

comprised Paganini's Concerto in D major, Bach's Sonata No. 3 in C major

(for violin alone), Beethoven's Op. 12, No. 1; Strauss' "Improvisation" from

Sonata Op. 18, and John Powell's

"Virginia Reel," from "Sonata Vir-

ginianae."

Mr. Reuter's program was that of

an old-fashioned virtuoso. It was

pleasing to hear one of Bach's sonatas for unaccompanied violin

which is less often played than its

companions. We were spared the

Chaccone. But are these unac-

companied sonatas really a source of

musical pleasure? With occasional

exceptions the violinist playing one

of them seems to be struggling with a fiddle who almost gets the better of him. There is little time for con-

sideration of the music. The audi-

ence holds its breath until the last

chord has been scraped, and, prop-

erly impressed by the fact that the

piano has been played without ac-

companiment, which it considers a

stunt similar to hanging by the

toes from a trapeze, applauded. It

may be that these pieces of Bach

contain beautiful music. If so, it is

only on the rarest occasions that a

violinist succeeds in revealing it.

Mr. von Reuter battled nobly with

this piece. He has nimble fingers

and good intonation. His tone

throughout the evening, however,

was hardly of warm and sympathetic

quality. On the interpretative side

he is seldom more than conventional.

Now and again he turns a phrase

with a semblance of feeling, but in

the main the music falls from his

bow in stereotyped fashion. S. M.

### B. & A. ADDS STEEL COACHES

The Boston & Albany Railroad has just received and put into its suburban train service between Boston and Riverside the last one of 20 additional steel passenger coaches of the same type as the 50 coaches which were put into service in February of 1925. This makes 70 of these new all-steel, special-model passenger coaches for suburban service now running on the B. & A., both on the main line to Riverside, and on the Highland branch.

## Old Colony Town Hears Yell of the Western Plains



Cowboys Who Arrived at Middleboro, Mass., With Herd of 400 Elk. From Left to Right They Are Bryan (Ike) Melton and Percy and Maurice Jones.

## Elite of Pedigreed Dog World Parade in Boston's Annual Show

### Mechanics Building Exhibition Imitated by Junior Display of Unclassified Entries in Sidewalk Contests Presided Over by Boy Judges

While a score and more small boys and their own merry, unpedigreed dogs held a dog show of their own on the sidewalk before Mechanics Building today the elite of the pedigree dog world paraded in solemn file before judges within, in the Eastern Dog Club's fourteenth annual show, and cast their more tutored manners and conventional, squat appearance on the site of competition for ribbons of merit and high honors to add to previously won records.

The sidewalk show had many points to recommend it that the inside show lacked. It had humor in abundant measure. Competition was certainly as keen, although the judges were for unusual trophies of strings and bright tin badges. An element of hazard and romance was infused into the task of small boy judges, elected by popular acclaim, when they came to decide between the merits, say, of a sprightly black and tan whose claims to being an Alredale would have been loudly decried by the thoroughbred indoors, and a huge, mottled mastiff of powerful frame and stern countenance, but inconsequently, the delicate, mischievous star of a greyhound. Many a visitor paused long enough to watch it and to exhibit a degree of amusement that quite failed to distinguish most observers indoors.

**Shepherd Dog Competition**

The two judging rings of yesterday were made into one today that Otto Gross of Fair Oaks, Pa., might have ample room for the judging of other firsts in the show.

The wall-scaling contest, to which this afternoon was entirely given over, obviously heightened interest in the "dog show." Judging since it brought first ring-judges of some of the scaling contestants, and the imitation, a season or two ago, that the shepherd dog had passed the peak of its sudden and phenomenal interest in the United States, looked to be a decided mistake.

Early in the day it was known that two beautiful specimens from the Zeitgeist kennels, Lily, a pure white and sharing some of the gables-like appearance that characterizes Julie, who is often associated with the famous Strongheart in the films, and Voz von Kranichfeld, had taken first place in the Japanese Spaniels class and Alice Roosevelt, owned by Marlon A. Porter, Jamaica Plain, captured best in the English toy spaniels class.

The two judging rings of yesterday were made into one today that Otto Gross of Fair Oaks, Pa., might have ample room for the judging of other firsts in the show.

The judge some must have inferred both players, otherwise they would not have performed the entire four movements. On a first hearing, one gains the impression that the composer wrote a series of charming little melodies which so pleased him that he manipulated them into the three movements.

He is a man who, apparently, could not produce a brutal tone if he would and would not if he could. Mr. Gebhard has created a place peculiar to himself on the concert stage. His excellent qualities as soloist are now supplemented by equally excellent qualities as an ensemble player.

The piano must have been played with the greatest of skill, for either words and phrases, yet there were a few outstanding features. The increasing suavity and refinement of Mr. Keller's playing becomes more apparent at each succeeding hearing. He is a man who, apparently, could not produce a brutal tone if he would and would not if he could. Mr. Gebhard has created a place peculiar to himself on the concert stage. His excellent qualities as soloist are now supplemented by equally excellent qualities as an ensemble player.

The piano must have been played with the greatest of skill, for either words and phrases, yet there were a few outstanding features. The increasing suavity and refinement of Mr. Keller's playing becomes more apparent at each succeeding hearing. He is a man who, apparently, could not produce a brutal tone if he would and would not if he could. Mr. Gebhard has created a place peculiar to himself on the concert stage. His excellent qualities as soloist are now supplemented by equally excellent qualities as an ensemble player.

The piano must have been played with the greatest of skill, for either words and phrases, yet there were a few outstanding features. The increasing suavity and refinement of Mr. Keller's playing becomes more apparent at each succeeding hearing. He is a man who, apparently, could not produce a brutal tone if he would and would not if he could. Mr. Gebhard has created a place peculiar to himself on the concert stage. His excellent qualities as soloist are now supplemented by equally excellent qualities as an ensemble player.

The piano must have been played with the greatest of skill, for either words and phrases, yet there were a few outstanding features. The increasing suavity and refinement of Mr. Keller's playing becomes more apparent at each succeeding hearing. He is a man who, apparently, could not produce a brutal tone if he would and would not if he could. Mr. Gebhard has created a place peculiar to himself on the concert stage. His excellent qualities as soloist are now supplemented by equally excellent qualities as an ensemble player.

The piano must have been played with the greatest of skill, for either words and phrases, yet there were a few outstanding features. The increasing suavity and refinement of Mr. Keller's playing becomes more apparent at each succeeding hearing. He is a man who, apparently, could not produce a brutal tone if he would and would not if he could. Mr. Gebhard has created a place peculiar to himself on the concert stage. His excellent qualities as soloist are now supplemented by equally excellent qualities as an ensemble player.

The piano must have been played with the greatest of skill, for either words and phrases, yet there were a few outstanding features. The increasing suavity and refinement of Mr. Keller's playing becomes more apparent at each succeeding hearing. He is a man who, apparently, could not produce a brutal tone if he would and would not if he could. Mr. Gebhard has created a place peculiar to himself on the concert stage. His excellent qualities as soloist are now supplemented by equally excellent qualities as an ensemble player.

The piano must have been played with the greatest of skill, for either words and phrases, yet there were a few outstanding features. The increasing suavity and refinement of Mr. Keller's playing becomes more apparent at each succeeding hearing. He is a man who, apparently, could not produce a brutal tone if he would and would not if he could. Mr. Gebhard has created a place peculiar to himself on the concert stage. His excellent qualities as soloist are now supplemented by equally excellent qualities as an ensemble player.

The piano must have been played with the greatest of skill, for either words and phrases, yet there were a few outstanding features. The increasing suavity and refinement of Mr. Keller's playing becomes more apparent at each succeeding hearing. He is a man who, apparently, could not produce a brutal tone if he would and would not if he could. Mr. Gebhard has created a place peculiar to himself on the concert stage. His excellent qualities as soloist are now supplemented by equally excellent qualities as an ensemble player.

The piano must have been played with the greatest of skill, for either words and phrases, yet there were a few outstanding features. The increasing suavity and refinement of Mr. Keller's playing becomes more apparent at each succeeding hearing. He is a man who, apparently, could not produce a brutal tone if he would and would not if he could. Mr. Gebhard has created a place peculiar to himself on the concert stage. His excellent qualities as soloist are now supplemented by equally excellent qualities as an ensemble player.

The piano must have been played with the greatest of skill, for either words and phrases, yet there were a few outstanding features. The increasing suavity and refinement of Mr. Keller's playing becomes more apparent at each succeeding hearing. He is a man who, apparently, could not produce a brutal tone if he would and would not if he could. Mr. Gebhard has created a place peculiar to himself on the concert stage. His excellent qualities as soloist are now supplemented by equally excellent qualities as an ensemble player.

The piano must have been played with the greatest of skill, for either words and phrases, yet there were a few outstanding features. The increasing suavity and refinement of Mr. Keller's playing becomes more apparent at each succeeding hearing. He is a man who, apparently, could not produce a brutal tone if he would and would not if he could. Mr. Gebhard has created a place peculiar to himself on the concert stage. His excellent qualities as soloist are now supplemented by equally excellent qualities as an ensemble player.

The piano must have been played with the greatest of skill, for either words and phrases, yet there were a few outstanding features. The increasing suavity and refinement of Mr. Keller's playing becomes

## States' Right to Inheritance Tax Upheld in Boston Report

Philip Nichols Outlines Opposition of Chamber of Commerce to Federal Levy

Reasons for the opposition to the federal inheritance and gift taxes by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which recently culminated in resolutions being sent to Washington where the tax revisions are nearing final action, are outlined by Philip Nichols, vice-chairman of the committee on taxation, formerly assistant corporation counsel of the city of Boston and the author of "Taxation in Massachusetts."

In opposing the estate tax, a position said to reflect the sentiment of the business interests of the State and New England, the chamber of commerce characterized it as inherently "impossible of economical and satisfactory administration by the Federal Government." Revenue collected from this source is said not to be needed by the Government, but by the states to which it is held, it rightfully belongs. In collecting it, the Government is inflicting duplicate taxation disregarding the ancient fundamental of sovereign rights, and levying a tax on capital, it is asserted.

### Delays in Settlements

According to the chamber the moral sense of the average citizen is not shocked by the recital of large sums taken from the estates of wealthy men because it requires a more thoughtful attitude to question the soundness of the economics involved in collecting large sums from productive capital that might otherwise be employed in promoting industry and employing labor. It is also emphasized that the estate tax involves long and expensive delays in the settlement of estates that are not met with in the payment of state taxes.

Mr. Nichols presents his views in the following statement:

"I am opposed to the federal inheritance tax because of the administrative difficulties of enforcing it and because the states are able to employ it more efficiently. The expenses of the Government are decreasing and it does not need this source of revenue, but the states are more and more pressed for revenue and this is one of the best taxes for them."

### States' Co-operation Sought

"If, for example, any difficulty in this State over the payment of taxes, the matter can easily and quickly be solved, one way or another, by simply getting in touch with the tax officials who are accessible at all times. But with the Federal Government it is different. If you live in Idaho and have an estate to settle, you cannot begin journeying to Washington every month or so. And those people who are familiar with the long and vexatious delays usually involved in any dealings with the Government, will favor keeping for the states every duty that has not been shown to be more satisfactorily handled by the Government."

"Right now there is an unfortunate lack of uniformity in the state inheritance taxes; many states having scarcely any, and some none at all. Those in favor of the federal inheritance tax use this lack of uniformity as an argument against the states and for the Federal Government, but when the wealthier states get together on some plan of uniform inheritance taxes, and New Jersey seems to be the chief stumbling block now, we shall be on the road to a much more satisfactory solution."

### Gasoline-Electric Cars for B. & M.

## STORY OF VIOLAS TO BE RADIOPCAST

Will Be Second in Series of Talks Preceding Symphony Programs

Radiocast of the Boston Symphony Orchestra next Saturday evening will be preceded by a descriptive announcement discussing the viola section, its history and relative position in the orchestra as a whole. This new plan of announcing, started at the last concert, will take the form of a continuous story, describing other aspects of the orchestra at the succeeding broadcasts.

It was explained today that the reason the reception of the second concert was substantially improved as compared with the first was the rearrangement of the microphones.

Nine concerts remain to go on the air through the courtesy of Winfield S. Quinby and Station WEEL.

"This new announcing plan is based upon the fact that the thousands of people who are enjoying these concerts are interested in knowing something about the technical construction of a great orchestra like the Boston Symphony, and also about its personnel," it was pointed out.

"Like a man-made building or a musical instrument, an orchestra is built according to a plan. As applied to the Boston Symphony Orchestra, this plan takes into consideration all the elements of sound, harmony, balance of tone, volume, and many other things which are necessary to secure perfection in the finished result. The makeup of the orchestra will therefore be discussed in nine chapters."

"At succeeding concerts other units of the orchestra will be subjects for discussion. Some of these are as follows: Violas, violoncellos, basses, flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons, horns, trumpets, tubas, harps, timpani, percussion, etc."

"Another interesting feature of this announcement plan will be what the public always like to hear—namely, the stories of men who have succeeded supremely well in their life work. In this particular case these men have devoted their lives to the mastering of musical instruments. And the artists who will be mentioned are among the world's greatest players."

### ARMISTICE DAY BILL REPORTED

Ten of Latest Type to Be Put on Branch Lines

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 24 (AP)—The Boston & Albany Railroad has placed a contract with the Osgood Bradley Car Company of this city for 10 gasoline-electric cars, two of them 73 feet long, the others 61 feet long, which will be used for branch line service.

The new cars, it is said, will be more powerful than those which have preceded them on the Boston & Maine system. Each will be equipped with a 275-horse-power gasoline engine, which will drive an electric generator, the cost of which will pass to motors not mounted on the truck.

They are planned for operation alone, or with an ordinary coach as trailer. With increased power, it is said, they will pick up speed more quickly than those now operating, and will ordinarily operate at 35 to 40 miles an hour, with a reserve of greater speed.

### SCHOOLHOUSE BOARD CHANGES ANNOUNCED

Ex-Governor Bates to Introduce Dr. Daniel L. Marsh

Returning to Boston after a week's visit in New York, Mayor Nichols has announced important changes in the schoolhouse commission. The Mayor made plans for these changes several weeks ago when he appointed Francis E. Slattery acting commissioner to replace Louis K. Rourke, who served as acting head of the department when John H. Mahony was transferred from that position to supervisor of construction. Two other appointments to the commission were Horace E. Dunkle and Charles P. Norton, the latter, now park commissioner, having been acting schoolhouse commissioner for a number of years.

At the request of the American Legion, the first anniversary of the signing of the armistice in 1919 was declared a holiday by Calvin Coolidge, then Governor of the State, but the efforts of Legionnaires since to have it legalized have met with defeat in the Legislature.

Third reading of Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols' bill to make Greater Boston a single census district was given in the Senate yesterday, and it will probably be signed by the Governor.

Alfred F. Foote, commissioner of public safety, asked the Legal Affairs Committee yesterday to report several measures to improve the prohibition enforcement laws. One of them would make possible retention of the State's \$1,000,000 annual revenue, General Foote said.

The Mayor also made appointments to the transit commission to fill vacancies left by Mr. Rourke's appointment to the building commission and Mr. Slattery's appointment to the schoolhouse commission. Upon Mr. Slattery's confirmation as schoolhouse commissioner he will be retained in the transit department as acting commissioner. Mr. Rourke will be succeeded by Nathan A. Heller of Roxbury.

### ARLINGTON BAPTISTS REDEDICATE CHURCH

Gov. Alvan T. Fuller was the guest of honor at the banquet given by the First Baptist Church, Arlington, last evening in connection with the rededication exercises of the church which began on Sunday and will extend through the week.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Addressess were made by Nelson B. Crosby of the board of selectmen, speaking for the town; the Rev. Dr. Frederic GIII, minister of the Arlington First Parish Unitarian Church, ranking pastor of the town and president of the Arlington Ministers' Association, speaking for the other ministers in Arlington, and the Rev. Dr. W. Quay Rosselle, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Malden, and member of various denominational boards who spoke for the Baptist denomination.

Gov. Alvan T. Fuller was the guest of honor at the banquet given by the First Baptist Church, Arlington, last evening in connection with the rededication exercises of the church which began on Sunday and will extend through the week.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without opposition were: Prescott Keyes, moderator; William D. Cross, town clerk; James Nagle, selectman; Arthur A. Magurn, assessor; Chilton Cabot, overseer of the poor; Herbert S. Townsend, treasurer; Chilton Cabot, auditor; Herbert W. Hosmer, collector of taxes.

Officers elected without

## LUMBERMEN PRESENT DIVERSE VIEW OF FORESTRY PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 1)  
continuously at work producing wealth, employing labor, and maintaining rural communities. Hence just as far as the normal working of economic and business forces will provide markets, and better markets for the products of this land, I believe it is in the national interest."

**Government Timber Ownership**  
Somehow, Colonel Ahern finds it ominous that 97 per cent of our lumber is produced by private forest owners. Even the Monitor's supporting editorial seems to find something vaguely sinister in this condition. If the objection is merely to the fact that the governments have not kept the forests in their own hands, he is raising a question of the wisdom or unwisdom of the past public land policy of the United States—and on this his position would find much support.

Nevertheless, he would have done well, I think, to have noted that the government, chiefly the national, and mainly in permanent reservations, own over 25 per cent (by volume) of the merchantable standing timber in the United States and about 20 per cent (by area) of all the forest land, and over one-third of the virgin forest. These public forests are capable now of supplying about one-fifth—instead of 3 per cent—of our forest products without impairment, and eventually much more.

The Forest Service has not only conserved and developed some 80,000,000 acres of actually forested public domain, but has been the source of an influential forestry education and an instrumentality for building up a large body of foresters, as well-trained and as versatile as any in the world; thanks to whom we begin to know something about what forestry should and can be in the United States. The land area of the public forests is about 160,000,000 acres, but only part is forested.

**Continent Once Solidly Wooded**  
This continent originally was almost solidly wooded from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. Two-thirds of our agricultural production and most of our industrial development have been in this region, where there would have been virtually none if the forests had been left. Primarily this "destruction" was agricultural, not lumbering. The clearing was final, absolute, and aimed at the replacement of forests with fields. The necessary inroads of agriculture have reduced our forest areas to less than 500,000,000 acres or one-fourth the land area of the United States. Eventually they may cause still further reductions of that area. And they should if the land is more useful for other purposes.

But even if it were conceded that all forest conversion in America that has not been immediately accounted for by natural replacement is "desertion"—or call it by any other name—could it have been avoided and are there no compensations? Forest land as well as prairie land was rapidly and deliberately alienated by the Federal Government, for the laudable purpose of advancing the well-being, promoting the industry, and increasing the wealth of the people. Paying commercial use had to be made of it once it came into private ownership and subject to taxation. How could men be expected to grow trees when trees could be had cheaper by buying them ready-grown?

Progress and Restoration  
However, I believe that presently the basic economics of the situation will be generally encouraging to reforestation. It is already so in New England and parts of the South, and even on the Pacific coast. Great progress actually is being made in reforestation and public forestry, an important fact of which Colonel Ahern omits mention when he suggests that 36,000 acres annually planted artificially represents the sum total of reforestation. Has he perhaps failed to note that over 30 per cent of all the lumber now being cut is from natural growth on cut-over land—or that the major part of forest production the world over, has been—not by artificial planting but by natural reproduction given a fair chance by protection from fire?

No line of Colonel Ahern's article reflects the contemporary progress in this country in forestry and reforestation. He makes no mention, for example, of the constructive and advancing work of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association (pioneering already in the management of nearly 1,000,000 acres of land), of the 9,000,000 acres that are under some degree of forestry practice of the redwood forests; of the 50 odd lumber companies that have embarked upon some plan or orderly forest land management in the South.

Indeed one has difficulty in avoiding the New Women's & Misses' Tailored Suits for Spring at \$25.  
**SHANAHAN FIREPROOF STORAGE** for Household Goods MOVING AND PACKING 3460 5th Ave. 7535 Penn Ave. 1185 Schenley—Phones—6804 Franklin PITTSBURGH, PA.

**Schenley Men's Shop**  
Hats Haberdashery HECK & GEORGE Schenley Apts. Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Hoffmann LUMBER CO**  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

ing the feeling in reading Colonel Ahern's article that it was written out of the impressions in 1900, rather than the facts in 1926. At least he states the problem about as it was stated then. Not that a stupendous task does not remain, because it does; but it is hardly enlightening to have the credit side of the ledger omitted entirely from the balance sheet.

### See Room for Improvement

He is also right when he urges the encouragement of private planting, but it is not plain how he expects to encourage the growing of timber by arbitrarily restricting or reducing the markets for its products. Also, unless he includes under the head of "private encouragement," a general revision of the present methods of timber taxation he has omitted the gravest single obstacle to private forestry, the single possible exception of the stupendous fire risk which at any time may wipe out an accumulated investment of many years and against which insurance is virtually unavailable.

Ninety thousand forest fires—in one year—a national disgrace!—mostly started, not by timber land owners, but by careless, unthinkable or irresponsible campers, motorists or trespassers. Forty-eight kinds of taxation of timber—most of them essentially confiscatory!

When one gets down to fundamentals in timber utilization and timber growth, one finds they are economic—not moral or political or sentimental—that is at least so long as forests are privately owned. Men will grow and regrow trees if it pays; otherwise not. We shall have all the forests we can tolerate in America if we are willing to pay the bill; and it need not be a particularly large bill, if everyone who benefits pays his part of it.

### Shows Losses in Forestry

Right now the lumber manufacturing industry in many sections is confronted by the bald fact that even "exploitation" is not paying—not to speak of growing more trees. It is a mere arithmetical fact that lumber production in the greatest forest region in America on the North Pacific Coast was carried on in 1925 at an average loss of 30 cents a thousand feet. There is even some apprehension, on account of the increasing inroads of substitutes which are getting cheaper and cheaper, that forestry will never pay, even in the future.

I do not hold that this is a serious one. We have been eating our cake. It is up to us to bake another one—if we want to have cake. We brought this problem upon ourselves in accordance with the genius of our race and institutions; and we shall solve it in due time in the same way and without great distress or national peril and with confirmed reliance, I believe, upon private rather than public economy.

### Critical of Public

If the interested wood-using public had contributed proportionately as much effort as the lumbermen to the formulation of sound public forestry policy, there would today have been more of the practice of forestry in the woods and less of it on paper.

The Forest Service has, and I hope it will continue to have and to deserve, no better friend, advocate and supporter than the lumber industry as a whole.

After all, forest legislation as it relates to private forest land is primarily a state prerogative. The laws of land title and land use are state laws. It is in the State legislatures rather than in Congress that the friends of the forest must look for some public action as may be necessary to the stimulation and protection of private forestry practice.

But we will not get far even if we attempt to substitute political or legislative forestry for the gradual and steady development of the sound economic bases of profitable and permanent forestry practice; or if we consume, in futile debate over the historical causes of forest depletion, the time and energy which should be devoted to the correction of its consequences.

And let it not be forgotten that lumber construction is still providing over five-sixths of the homes of our people; that wood is still satisfying a myriad requirements in industry; and that our forests, after they are converted to use, unlike other natural resources, are readily renewable. As the President of the United States said in addressing the National Conference on the Utilization of Forest Products in November, 1924: "There must be both use and restoration."

### PICKFORD-FAIRBANKS FILMS

By Special Cable  
MOSCOW, Feb. 24.—A large audience assembled to hear Professor Vsevolod describe the life and work of Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks disinterestedly when the professor described their art as bourgeois and unsuited to Russia. It is rumored that Mary Pickford and Mr. Fairbanks intend to visit Russia this summer, and their films are among the most popular shown in Moscow.

## EDITOR WARNS OF BEER MOVE

Modification Nothing Else but Opening Wedge for "Hard Liquor," He Says

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 24 (Special)—The results of a recent newspaper referendum on the proposal to amend the Volstead Law and the Federal Constitution to legalize the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer, while indicating that so-called popular opinion believes that a compromise will remedy the condition represented by the prevalence of bootlegging, should not be interpreted erroneously, according to a comment published by an editorial writer in the paper holding the referendum, the Denver Post.

"Aversion to bootleggers, bootlegging, and the crimes for which they are responsible is at the root of the tremendous wet vote in the . . . referendum on the prohibition law," this writer declares. "People hated and abhorred the saloon and voted it out of existence as an economic nuisance."

"Then along came the bootlegger, at first furtive as a rat, more lately bold and brazen, because of the aid and comfort rendered to him by people who ought to know better. And now the people want to be rid of the bootlegger. It is quite evident what is in their minds—they are voting for wine and beer in the belief that legalized drinking of these beverages will kill off bootlegging."

"But will it? We are afraid not. If beer and wines are to be sold, even under Government supervision, there will be just that many additional avenues through which the unscrupulous peddler of 'hard stuff' will be enabled to pollute public morals and destroy public health. All these fellows need is a loophole. They have operated in spite of a drastic prohibition law, in spite of fines and imprisonment; and they will have mind to quit operating so much as there is any money in their wicked game."

"Public opinion must eventually drive the bootlegger out of the picture—and it will. But we warn those folk who think that by legalizing wine and beer they will kill off violations of temperance laws that they will be opening the way for compete destruction of all prohibition and temperance, and for the return of hard liquor."

The referendum resulted in a five-one vote in favor of the proposition to amend the existing prohibition law, and to legalize light wines and beer. The result is regarded as the more surprising in the light of official reports showing that Denver and Colorado are making distinct progress in enforcing the prohibition law.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Fay Allison, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; Mrs. Sophronia Young, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; Mrs. L. Wolfe Gilbert, New York City; Mrs. Esther Howe Burts, Lexington, Mass.; Mrs. Estey Burts, Lexington, Mass.; Seldovia A. Burts, Lexington, Mass.; Mrs. Lulu Haden, Haddonfield, N. J.; Miss Lorna Burrows, Cleveland, O.

### ROSENBAUM CO.

Established 1898  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Annual Spring Sale Men's Made-to-Measure Suits

An Opportunity to Buy a Fine Tailor-Made Suit at the Price of a Ready-Made. High-Type Clothes—Made to Your Order—at a Saving.

\$39.50

### Frank & Seder

PITTSBURGH, PA.

### The New Women's & Misses'

Tailored Suits

for Spring

at \$25.

for spring—the new cretonnes

Ready now with gay cretonnes for the new season—stock now radiant and complete.

Materials for cushions, pillows, chair and slip covers, and draperies in wonderful patterns. And all at the consistently moderate B. & B. prices.

Drapery Department Third Floor

**BOGGS & BUHL**  
PITTSBURGH

## STEAMERS LYING IDLE IN CHINA

Customs Commissioner Closes Ports of Canton and Whampoa—Piracy Cases

CANTON, China, Feb. 24 (AP)—Forty steamers are lying idle in the Pearl River as a result of the action of the customs commissioner at Canton in closing the ports of Canton and Whampoa. This action was taken to enforce the commissioner's demands, made to the Canton Government, in regard to cargoes alleged to have been illegally removed from steamers by the strike committee which was directed by the anti-foreign strike for the last few months.

Two foreign steamers anchored near the military academy at Whampoa were seized by pirates. This brings the total number of piracy cases against foreign shipping in the Pearl River to more than a dozen in the last few months.

BOSTON, Special Correspondence IN AN attractive and thickly setted part of the Back Bay district in Boston, an elderly couple have occupied a small apartment for some years, experiencing a number of raises in rent, but loving their little home and staying on.

Some six months ago the husband resigned a position which he had filled for over 30 years, and sought another situation. During the readjustment, while the husband was looking for a position, the owner of the apartment, a Jew, took a kindly interest in this couple, and in order to show this in a practical way handed the husband a receipt for a month's rent which had not been paid.

This was gratefully accepted. In addition to this, the owner of the apartment refused to let a vacant apartment next to this couple, because he felt that the applicant might be troublesome to them.

Newark, N. J., Special Correspondence WHILE camping in the Berkshires has summer a couple met with a very touching example of generosity. The farmer, on whose land they were camping, was an aged man living alone. Every night he sat with them by their camp fire. The companionship of sympathetic people seemed to mean much to this lonely old man.

The day before the campers departed he came down the hill with a large paper bag in each hand. He had made a special effort to put on clean clothes (he did his own laundry work) and had carefully washed himself and brushed his hair. When he reached the tent he held out the bags saying, "I've brought you a little present."

In one bag were a dozen of his choicest potatoes, carefully chosen to have them all the same size. The other bag contained highly polished red astrakhan apples. It was found out later, that he had brought the entire yield of his pet tree—the only astrakhan tree on his farm.

KIWANIS AND LIONS TO MEET

Mayor Nichols and Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, will speak before a joint meeting of the Kiwanis Club and the Lions Club of Boston tomorrow at the Hotel Westminster at 12:30 o'clock. Kenneth H. Damren, president of the Kiwanis Club of Boston, will preside at the luncheon.

BETHOCOKE

Prepared Semi-Bituminous Coal the two best substitutes for Anthracite

Delivered to N. Philadelphia by JOHN T. CRAIG & CO., Wayne June, Represented by J. P. STREHLE, 47 Montauk Street, Phone Ger. 5339 MT. AIRY, PHILADELPHIA

Established 1898

H. F. MUSCHAMP & CO.

Insurance

Drexel Building

8 E. Cor. 5th and Chestnut Sts.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"Ask Your Neighbor"

FAMILY WASH

Ironed, ready to wear.

THE NEW WAY LAUNDRY CO., Inc.

West Phila. Plant Belmont 6164 Germantown Plant Germantown 7300 Branches:

Media 1175 Wilmington 7300 Atlantic City Chester 94-W Marin 6534-W

Philadelphia 2238 Packard Building, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Remount Your Diamonds in Platinum

CHARLES H. HAMBLY

Diamond Importer

916 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

Established 1894

ESTIMATES

Scarborough & Co.

REAL ESTATE

Insurance and Mortgages

Rittenhouse 2238 Packard Building, PHILADELPHIA

GREETING CARDS

For All Occasions

Printing

Engraving

Die Stamping

Office Supplies

Steel Filing Cabinets

C. F. DECKER

STATIONER

24 South 15th St., Philadelphia

Millinery

Coats

Philadelphia

Tatum & Tatum

MAIN LINE REALTORS

1005 Lancaster Avenue

Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania

Phone 1540

West End Trust Building

So. Penn. Sq. and Broad St.

# Union of Scholarship With Character and Service Upheld as Ideal

## CHARACTER PART OF SCHOLARSHIP

**So Declares Honor Creed—Principals Hear Plea for Faith in Child**

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—Faith in a child's ability to do his school work should be upheld. In his desire for good behavior should not be overlooked in grading children said Arthur R. Miller of St. Louis, Mo., before the National Association of Secondary Principals. He condemned grading which makes the child feel that he is mentally inferior or beyond the bounds of discipline, and declared that laboratory methods permitting individual progress will in time replace mass recitations and group promotions.

Formerly every person was supposed to be educated for a position in society which was determined in advance, but today democracy has repudiated the notion of a fixed status and demands that the social organization be kept flexible for progress. Declared B. H. Bode of the Ohio State University.

The Torch Chapter of the National Honor Society has been an aid in teaching that scholarship is not sufficient, but must be attended by good character, said Dr. Lucy L. W. Wilson of South Philadelphia, Pa. She read the creed written for the Torch Chapter: "I believe in the joy of study, the delight of acquaintance with books, the discipline of diligent learning and the rediscovery of the world of nature and of men through an open mind."

### Character Essential

"I believe in character as essential to the highest type of scholarship. I hold that no intellectual achievement, however keen or clever, is worthy of deep respect unless it goes hand in hand with accuracy, reliability, honor, humility, tolerance and truth."

"I believe in service, that it is the privilege and responsibility of the enlightened member of any society

to minister with kindness and understanding to the needs of the less fortunate in talent or in opportunity.

"I rejoice in the burden of leadership which scholarship, character, and service lay upon me, for I believe that my torch should light others to lives of greater beauty, richer joy, and fuller service."

### Valuable By-Products

To the primary purpose of intellectual development the high school has broadened its sphere of usefulness to include a number of useful by-products, according to G. W. Murdoch of Detroit, Mich., who said: "The modern high school is becoming more and more democratic in its organization and administration. The student body is encouraged to contribute its quota toward the success of the institution through participation. The school is a co-operative enterprise in which every student is urged to become a stockholder. There are service committees, a student council, and clubs of various kinds, all of which contribute their share toward the unity and success of the whole."

Out of a plan such as this, develop on the part of each student, more or less, a feeling of inner worth and a sense of individual responsibility. A wholesome atmosphere and good school spirit characterize this kind of organization. Without a feeling of friendliness and responsibility and a co-operative attitude on the part of the student body, the institution might as well close its doors in so far as progress in citizenship teaching is concerned. The best way for us as teachers to help in making good citizens for the future is to see that our students in school get some real practice in citizenship."

The school must be considered a real community. The students are the citizens working together under our new guidance and encouragement for the general welfare. From such participation in school activities develop qualities of leadership, initiative, and dependability. Above all, a feeling of loyalty to the cause aroused. May we not, therefore, enumerate as by-products of high school education resulting from democratic administration, such qualities as these: leadership, dependability, earnestness, responsibility, initiative, enthusiasm and loyalty?"

## Further Appeals for Feeding Birds Made—Grain Is Offered

**State Officials and Heads of Societies Say Conditions Are Serious—Ground Feeders Especially Hard Hit—Quail in City**

By the Associated Press

State officials and officers of bird protective associations have sent appeals to citizens to help feed birds game and song birds. Attention again has been called, not only to the aesthetic value of the birds, but to their economic value.

Massachusetts has found the situation so serious that free grain is being distributed to responsible persons and to rural mail carriers to aid in the work of saving the feathered creatures.

Whinthrop Packard, secretary of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, the oldest of the organizations, has declared the situation the worst that has existed for years.

From all parts of the State, he said, reports have come of birds in the park were virtually invisible while the big storms were on. Mr. Williams advanced the opinion that few had been starved by the cold weather. When the snow is deep, he added, it is believed that the birds go without eating for three or four days.

Among the birds which make the garden their winter home are blue jays, chickadees, mud-hens, starlings, a few owls and many sparrows.

At Princeton, pheasants have appeared in the streets. The crow and ruffed grouse are hunting food about farmyards. Birds, usually timid and wild, appear in the backyards in settled districts looking for crumbs and other food.

The ground-feeding birds are hardest hit. These include such well-known species as juncos, tree sparrows and meadow larks, quail, partridges and pheasants, and the migratory robins and song sparrows who dally in the north too long and were caught when the blizzards came.

In the appeal sent out by the Massachusetts Audubon Society it is stated, "Our winter birds withstand the severest cold if well fed. But, when the snow covers the frozen insects, dormant larvae, eggs and seeds of weeds on which they naturally feed, they often starve in great numbers. Feed them in your yard and near your home, in the fields and woods if you will."

"Almost anything eatable is useful. Grains and such feed scattered on trampled snow under evergreen trees will keep the quail, pheasants, grouse, and a host of smaller birds well fed. Bread crumbs and chaff from the barn floor are cheap and useful. Hemp and sunflower seed, other bird seed, and especially nut meats are most attractive to many birds. With bits of broken peanut you may coax chickadees and other small birds to eat out of your hand."

Very many people are successful in the art and succeed split marrow bones, refuse meat, all are eagerly eaten.

"To feed the birds is a fine philanthropy. In saving them we save ourselves."

**New York Birds All Right**

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Although wild birds are reported starving in Massachusetts and other snow-blanketed northern states because of the severe New England winter, the extensive bird colony at the New York Botanical Garden is surviving the cold weather, Robert S. Williams, the garden bird expert, said.

Asserting that the wild birds in the park were virtually invisible while the big storms were on, Mr. Williams advanced the opinion that few had been starved by the cold weather. When the snow is deep, he added, it is believed that the birds go without eating for three or four days.

Among the birds which make the garden their winter home are blue jays, chickadees, mud-hens, starlings, a few owls and many sparrows.

At Princeton, pheasants have appeared in the streets. The crow and ruffed grouse are hunting food about farmyards. Birds, usually timid and wild, appear in the backyards in settled districts looking for crumbs and other food.

The ground-feeding birds are hardest hit. These include such well-known species as juncos, tree sparrows and meadow larks, quail, partridges and pheasants, and the migratory robins and song sparrows who dally in the north too long and were caught when the blizzards came.

In the appeal sent out by the Massachusetts Audubon Society it is stated, "Our winter birds withstand the severest cold if well fed. But, when the snow covers the frozen insects, dormant larvae, eggs and seeds of weeds on which they naturally feed, they often starve in great numbers. Feed them in your yard and near your home, in the fields and woods if you will."

"Almost anything eatable is useful. Grains and such feed scattered on trampled snow under evergreen trees will keep the quail, pheasants, grouse, and a host of smaller birds well fed. Bread crumbs and chaff from the barn floor are cheap and useful. Hemp and sunflower seed, other bird seed, and especially nut meats are most attractive to many birds. With bits of broken peanut you may coax chickadees and other small birds to eat out of your hand."

Very many people are successful in the art and succeed split marrow bones, refuse meat, all are eagerly eaten.

"To feed the birds is a fine philanthropy. In saving them we save ourselves."

**ZINOVIEFF FORETELLS COMMUNIST SPREAD**

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, Feb. 24—Gregory Zinovieff, addressing the executive committee of the Communist International, predicted that a Communist revolution will come first in Europe, then in the East and then in America. He emphasized the international importance of labor banks and other methods of class co-operation practiced in America, declaring that the German Social Democrats had already imitated them, and that other European countries might do likewise, adding: "The propaganda for imperialistic America will oppose the propaganda for the Soviet Union."

"Almost anything eatable is useful. Grains and such feed scattered on trampled snow under evergreen trees will keep the quail, pheasants, grouse, and a host of smaller birds well fed. Bread crumbs and chaff from the barn floor are cheap and useful. Hemp and sunflower seed, other bird seed, and especially nut meats are most attractive to many birds. With bits of broken peanut you may coax chickadees and other small birds to eat out of your hand."

For Better Hats

where Fashion's dictates are exemplified, at \$5.00 and up.

1118 Chestnut Street  
LA PAIX Philadelphia, Pa.

Large California Prunes

5 lbs. \$1.00

18th & Chestnut Sts.  
12th & Market Sts.  
5600 Germantown Ave.  
Philadelphia

Atlantic City, N. J.

Just phone  
our  
Sales Department

## Cummings' Coal Service

Our Service is at your command in selecting the right sizes to be used in heating equipment. We want, on our part, to insure both efficiency and economy to our customers.

A SQUARE TON

E. J. CUMMINGS, Inc.  
Main Office 413 N. 13th St.  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1122-1124 Chestnut Street  
PHILADELPHIA

DEWEES

Quality and Standard Famous Over Half a Century

BLACK

Is the New Note in Frocks

featured in

Bouffant Taffeta, in Lace, in Chiffon for Dinner and Evening Wear

"Fashion in Good Taste"

## GEOLIST FINDS EARTH GAINING

Prof. T. C. Chamberlin Says Planet's Organization Is Better Than Ever

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 24—Announcement made here by University of Chicago that Prof. T. C. Chamberlin, geologist, with Prof. Foyen R. Moulton of the University of Chicago department of astronomy, some years ago developed the planetesimal hypothesis of the origin of the earth, has given a new interpretation to the construction and present condition of this planet. The earth, Professor Chamberlin says, is better organized and stronger today than ever before, and the reorganizing processes show no signs of exhaustion.

Professor Chamberlin is to report further in a forthcoming issue of the Journal of Geology that the surface of the earth is not a floating crust, it is stated. The contents stand on solid foundations and do not float hydrostatically, he says. "The interior of the earth is no longer a realm of darkness and mere conjecture," he continues. "There are three sources of evidence are: The wobbling of the poles, which not only shows that the earth as a whole is a highly elastic solid but that its elasticity is responsive to slow-acting stresses; the behavior of the body tides, which also shows that the earth as a whole acts as an elastic solid and responds with singular promptness to stresses that come and go gradually; the traversing of the interior by the second set of pre-liminary earthquake waves."

"These three lines of light are shown by independent phenomena and when correlated with geological considerations, go far to take the interior out of the sphere of mere speculation and to place it in the realm of specific scientific inquiry on approved lines."

The earth is a heterogeneous elastic solid inclosed in a riveted jacket which has been for ages forming about itself from worn and weathered surface material reshaped and bound together by exfoliations from within. The most vital agency in the reconstruction of the earth is the reorganization of its heterogeneous material. This is the conception of the origin of the earth as outlined here by Professor Chamberlin, who some years ago with Professor Moulton advanced the hypothesis of the earth's origin which replaced the nebular hypothesis developed by La Place.

**PROFESSION STATUS IS PRINCIPALS' AIM**

Special Training Required by New Duties, Is Claim

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—The number of withdrawals proves that the four-year college course does not meet the needs of large numbers of schools and there should be either a changed curriculum or a two-year junior college course, according to Miss Agnes L. Rogers of Bryn Mawr College, speaking before the National Society of College Teachers of Education. Miss Rogers quoted figures of withdrawal from colleges showing that a large percentage of the students who leave before completing the course are above the average in marks.

Eighth-grade examinations are unequally difficult from year to year and therefore are not an exact test of the abilities of water high school, said G. M. Ruch of the University of Iowa, discussing an investigation conducted under a grant of the New York Commonwealth Fund of written examinations for promotion into high school in about twelve states. Educators should discover the institutions and agencies other than schools that provide or are capable of providing educational service and utilize these as source materials for curriculum building, said E. D. Grizzell of the University of Pennsylvania.

**PRINCE CAROL'S MOVEMENTS**

By Special Cable

ROME, Feb. 24—Prince Carol of Romania left Milan last night for Paris. After conferring with Rumanian statesmen, the Prince will return to Milan. The greatest importance is attached in Paris to the meeting, owing to the resignation of the Bratianus, which is regarded as imminent.

The time has come when the ele-

mentary school principals heard speeches on the duties and responsibilities of their profession, beginning with an address by Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago, in which he said that the original concept of principality was that it added to the duties of the senior teacher of the school certain items of management, such as care of the general discipline of the pupils. If principals are to carry out these functions, it will be necessary for them to have a type of training which was not required during the period when the prospective principal was primarily a teacher."

The time has come when the ele-

mentary school principals heard speeches on the duties and responsibilities of their profession, beginning with an address by Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago, in which he said that the original concept of principality was that it added to the duties of the senior teacher of the school certain items of management, such as care of the general discipline of the pupils. If principals are to carry out these functions, it will be necessary for them to have a type of training which was not required during the period when the prospective principal was primarily a teacher."

The time has come when the ele-

mentary school principals heard speeches on the duties and responsibilities of their profession, beginning with an address by Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago, in which he said that the original concept of principality was that it added to the duties of the senior teacher of the school certain items of management, such as care of the general discipline of the pupils. If principals are to carry out these functions, it will be necessary for them to have a type of training which was not required during the period when the prospective principal was primarily a teacher."

The time has come when the ele-

mentary school principals heard speeches on the duties and responsibilities of their profession, beginning with an address by Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago, in which he said that the original concept of principality was that it added to the duties of the senior teacher of the school certain items of management, such as care of the general discipline of the pupils. If principals are to carry out these functions, it will be necessary for them to have a type of training which was not required during the period when the prospective principal was primarily a teacher."

The time has come when the ele-

mentary school principals heard speeches on the duties and responsibilities of their profession, beginning with an address by Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago, in which he said that the original concept of principality was that it added to the duties of the senior teacher of the school certain items of management, such as care of the general discipline of the pupils. If principals are to carry out these functions, it will be necessary for them to have a type of training which was not required during the period when the prospective principal was primarily a teacher."

The time has come when the ele-

mentary school principals heard speeches on the duties and responsibilities of their profession, beginning with an address by Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago, in which he said that the original concept of principality was that it added to the duties of the senior teacher of the school certain items of management, such as care of the general discipline of the pupils. If principals are to carry out these functions, it will be necessary for them to have a type of training which was not required during the period when the prospective principal was primarily a teacher."

The time has come when the ele-

mentary school principals heard speeches on the duties and responsibilities of their profession, beginning with an address by Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago, in which he said that the original concept of principality was that it added to the duties of the senior teacher of the school certain items of management, such as care of the general discipline of the pupils. If principals are to carry out these functions, it will be necessary for them to have a type of training which was not required during the period when the prospective principal was primarily a teacher."

The time has come when the ele-

mentary school principals heard speeches on the duties and responsibilities of their profession, beginning with an address by Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago, in which he said that the original concept of principality was that it added to the duties of the senior teacher of the school certain items of management, such as care of the general discipline of the pupils. If principals are to carry out these functions, it will be necessary for them to have a type of training which was not required during the period when the prospective principal was primarily a teacher."

The time has come when the ele-

mentary school principals heard speeches on the duties and responsibilities of their profession, beginning with an address by Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago, in which he said that the original concept of principality was that it added to the duties of the senior teacher of the school certain items of management, such as care of the general discipline of the pupils. If principals are to carry out these functions, it will be necessary for them to have a type of training which was not required during the period when the prospective principal was primarily a teacher."

The time has come when the ele-

mentary school principals heard speeches on the duties and responsibilities of their profession, beginning with an address by Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago, in which he said that the original concept of principality was that it added to the duties of the senior teacher of the school certain items of management, such as care of the general discipline of the pupils. If principals are to carry out these functions, it will be necessary for them to have a type of training which was not required during the period when the prospective principal was primarily a teacher."

The time has come when the ele-

mentary school principals heard speeches on the duties and responsibilities of their profession, beginning with an address by Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago, in which he said that the original concept of principality was that it added to the duties of the senior



# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## The Philippines: Isles of Fear or Isles of Promise?

A Review by

RALSTON HAYDEN  
The United States and the Philippines,  
by Daniel R. Williams. Garden City:  
Doubleday, Page Co., \$3.

*The Isles of Fear, The Truth About the Philippines*, by Katherine Mayo. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., \$3.50.

*The People of the Philippines, Their Religious Progress and Preparation for Self-Government*, by Frank C. Laubach. New York: The George H. Doran Company, \$3.50.

*The Geology and Mineral Resources of the Philippines*, by Warren D. Smith, formerly chief, Division of Mines, Bureau of Science, Manila, Manila: Bureau of Printing.

(Ralston Hayden, Ph.D., is associate professor of political science at University of Michigan, and a few years ago was exchange professor at University of the Philippines. He speaks with such authority on the Philippines that it has seemed desirable to publish his comment on these four volumes, although two of them, those by Katherine Mayo and Frank C. Laubach, have been reviewed previously in the Monitor.)

In CONTRAST with Rome and Britain, the United States is without a literature of empire. Whether this lacuna exists because public interest in the American extra-continental possessions has not been widespread enough to stimulate literary activity in that field, or because no American Caesar, Tacitus, Raffles, Johnston, Lucas or Kipling has appeared to direct the national thought to overseas dominions, is an interesting subject of literary and historical speculation.

The four books here grouped for consideration are the most important studies of affairs in America's greatest colony which have appeared since the party of "imperialism" has resumed control of the governments of the United States and of the Philippines. Representative of widely differing viewpoints and springing from diverse personal experiences, the first three volumes express sharply contrasting views of the Filipino and of the existing situation in his island country. The fourth book is of a different type and will be of permanent value to the world, regardless of the ultimate solution of the political and social problems of the Philippines.

**The Case for Imperialism**

Judge Williams' well written and forceful volume is, in the opinion of the reviewer, the best statement that has ever been made of the case for American imperialism in the Philippines. Secretary of the Taft Commission (1900) for 20 years a judge and a practicing lawyer, the author, the author of "The United States and the Philippines," is one of that group of pioneers who blazed the way for modern civilization and laid the foundation for autonomous political development in Spain's ancient colony. He writes, therefore, as a realist and as an American.

The Philippine Archipelago is of the utmost importance in the political, strategic, and economic developments which are now drawing the eyes of the world to the Far East. Its ownership by the United States has exercised a vital influence over America's Far Eastern relations for the past quarter-century. Its retention is essential to rightful American participation in the rapidly developing trade and commerce of those vast populations of which the Philippines is a neighbor and, incidentally, the permanent possession of the United States. In the Islands is one of the greatest stabilizing factors in the whole Oriental situation. No Malayan nation has ever emerged from the Malay race; by implication, it is unlikely that one ever will do so of its own volition and force.

**A Disastrous Experiment**

Americans in the Philippines between 1900 and 1913 were builders; their successors of the period which ended in 1924 were wreckers. The Harrison-Wilson experiment was not only disastrous economically and socially, but proved that the Filipinos are utterly unqualified for self-government, much less independence. America is concerned, primarily, not with the rights and interests of the small percentage of cultured and well-to-do Filipinos, but with the "silent multitude—poor, ignorant, helpless, credulous, exploited and enslaved throughout their history.... Having destroyed Spanish sovereignty, and voluntarily assumed responsibility for the orderly administration of government in the Islands, we can no more permit the masses of the Philippine people to be misgoverned, exploited, and impoverished by a minority element among themselves, than we could justify consigning them to a like fate by outsiders."

These are the chief theses of Judge Williams' book. They are supported by facts, figures, illustrations from the past and present life of the Filipino people and of the Orient generally, and by all manner of evidence drawn from years of experience and study in the Philippines. Every chapter is based upon a wealth of information sifted by sustained and mature thought. Strictly germane to the main theme of the argument is the story of the true inwardness of the attacks which the dominant Filipino politicians have made upon Governor-General Leonard Wood. Of more doubtful validity is the position advanced and argued by the author that the Philippines are an integral part of the United States and that therefore Congress is without constitutional authority to alienate them.

The acceptance or rejection of the general conclusions of this book will depend, in most instances, upon the subjective attitude of the reader. If the latter is Hamiltonian in his political leanings he will find in its pages satisfying confirmation of his innate feeling that America is justified in forcefully imposing her pattern of life, so far as practicable, upon the 12,000,000 Malays who inhabit this tropical archipelago. He will feel that the author has amply

proved that for the welfare of all concerned the destiny of the Filipino people should be determined by natural leaders of the people, but by Americans. He will be convinced that for a long time to come the Filipinos should be kept in the position of political minors, with the United States performing the functions of a benevolent guardian.

On the other hand, the reader of Jeffersonian instincts will violently oppose the theory that any nation can be brought to political maturity while under a foreign tutelage which bars it from almost every natural political action. He will declare that the "silent multitude" of ignorant Filipinos are to be forever shielded by the United States from their rapacious neighbors who will not be able to protect themselves against those political and economic bosses. He will not expect the Filipino tree of liberty to blossom while Uncle Sam guarantees that the blood of no Filipino martyr shall be shed. He will find in the history of both the Harrison and the Wood administrations ample evidence that America should not attempt to play the rôle of destiny to an Oriental, tropical people.

**The Other Side**

By way of objective criticism, it may be stated that "The United States and the Philippines" is an honest presentation of a highly controversial subject from the viewpoint of one of the parties at issue. There is, however, another side to the Philippines question and that may very well be found in "It." For example, authoritative opinion does not today accept the theory of inherent political disability of the Malay race. Lack of opportunity, of need, of desire may explain why no important Malay state has arisen in modern times. A great Malayan empire centered in Sumatra did exist for several centuries in pre-Spanish days. But of this the author seems unaware.

There is another side to the Phillipine bookkeeping law which is criticized as unjust to Chinese merchants in the Philippines. There is even another side, for which a great deal can be said, of the Harrison administration and its contribution to the remarkable political development of the Filipinos people which has occurred in the short period of one generation. Judge Williams, however, does not pretend to write as a disinterested observer, and cannot fairly be criticized for not doing so. His book is a valuable contribution to the discussion of the Philippine problem, and it may well be wished that every American, not forgetting its unquestioned bias, might read it.

**The Seamy Side**

It is unfortunate, although perhaps it was inevitable, that while "The United States and the Philippines" attracted comparatively little popular attention in the United States, "The Isles of Fear" was widely read and commented upon from coast to coast. Upon the basis of a few months' sojourn in the Philippines, where she arrived in 1923 as ignorant concerning the Filipinos as the most uninformed person now in America," Miss Mayo not only judges, but traduces an entire people. Judging from what she has written, her working formula must have been, "Hear no good, see no

good, speak no good about the Filipinos." Had she entitled her articles, for her output was complicated in certain American and Philippine newspapers before publication in book form, "The Seamy Side of Philippine Life," she would have been less open to the charge of misrepresentation and injustice.

Even then, however, the inaccuracies, half-truths, misleading implications and interpretations, and above all the false emphasis, have stamped it as a vicious and dangerous piece of yellow journalism. Vicious, because it selects the worst characteristics of civilization and a race, dramatically plays them up, and presents them as "the truth" (sub-title, "The Truth About the Philippines") about that race; dangerous, because such unfairness cannot fail to arouse among Filipinos the race antagonism which always lies close to the surface when the white man forcibly imposes his dominion over the brown man's country.

**Detailed Evidence**

It is the more regrettable that Miss Mayo's book took the form that it did, because she undoubtedly gathered a vast amount of detailed evidence that might have been of great service to the student of Philippine problems. Her method is to present a series of concrete cases, usually told in the words of Filipinos, American participants, or observers, illustrating certain phases of Filipino life and character and certain incidents in the history of the islands. Thus, caciquism, or bossism, is depicted by a series of stories which reveal the actual operations of officials and employees are men of good character and ability and reasonably faithful to the trust imposed upon them. . . . The people are taking more and more interest in the conduct of their local affairs. The interest in education is exceedingly keen and there is a growing interest in public health and public works. I doubt if there is any more happy or contented people anywhere than the people of the Philippine Islands." (Reviewer's italics.) What, then, of the "Isles of Fear?"

A corrective for "The Isles of Fear" may be found in Dr. Frank C. Laubach's account of Protestant missionary endeavor in the Philippines. For, despite its somewhat pretentious title, this is what Dr. Laubach's book actually is. If any Americans really know the masses of the Filipino people, those Americans are the missionaries of the Protestant denominations. They live among them. They speak their native dialects. They are closer to them than any foreign ecclesiastical administrators or of teachers can hope to be. They do not approach them from the authoritarian position of the Roman Catholic Church. They seek their friendship as sons of a common, and somewhat democratic, spiritual Father. After 11 years of such relationship with Filipinos, this missionary, a graduate of Princeton University and Union Theological Seminary (New York), sees in the race the potential spiritual leaders of the Far East. He writes:

The Filipinos combine an intense interest in this world with a marvelous appreciation of spiritual truth. They combine the potentialities of the Chinese and the Indians. Their religious potentialities, in spite of centuries of repression which they endured under the heel of Spain. This book has attempted to reveal how their spiritual genius is bursting into blossom now that their hour has come. They are going to work out in the Far East a simplified religion, a simplification of the spirit of Jesus Christ—that will help the Kingdom of God to throw off its European garb, and take upon itself once more the Oriental dress in which it began its career.

**Moral Courage**

It must be said, however, that perhaps three-fourths of the incidents and opinions which Miss Mayo dramatically presents as having been told her in confidence by Filipinos and Americans who trusted her not to reveal their identity are matters of common knowledge in the Phillips-

pines. They are recounted to every inquiring traveler who comes to Manila and in many cases are available in the files of the local press. The reports of the Philippine correspondents in various newspapers written 20 years ago. Like a good journalist, however, the author of this volume undoubtedly went to many of the people involved for first-hand information and local color. Then she synthesized the material in her notebook and made a "big" story out of many little ones.

Nevertheless, disregarding this foible in presentation, it cannot be denied that Miss Mayo has published many facts which go far to explain the difficulties which beset both Americans and Filipinos who are seeking to build a modern, democratic nation in the Philippines. She has presented these facts from a proper perspective, stated them more accurately accompanied them with even more significant constructive facts which are readily available, and, above all, interpreted them fairly, perhaps even sympathetically, she might have really told the truth about the Philippines and performed a valuable service both to her own country and to the Filipinos.

**A Brief Answer**

To an understanding of that excellent Dr. Laubach has made a genuine contribution by surveying spiritual aspects of Philippine life from the earliest period of history. The ancient religion of the people, the influence of China, India, and of Islam, the long era of Spanish (Roman) Catholicism from breaking up this wonderful work of paganism in 333 A. D. Olympia might have passed into the Christian era, still the sanctuary of manliness and beauty, concord and peace, and with a higher and greatly extended mission.

**A Quiet Valley**

Olympia was a quiet and beautiful valley, full of pines, oaks, poplars and wild olives, nestling beneath the Andean mountains on the west coast of Greece in the little state of Elis, and almost entirely cut off from Athens, Sparta and the other warring city-states. The Eleans, protected partly by mountains, partly by the respect earned as custodians of the secret city, did not fortify their villages; and thither came once every four years Greeks, not only from the home states, but from Italy, Sicily, Asia Minor and the whole of the then civilized world, to attend the festival, to join in the worship of Zeus, Hera and the less universal deities, and to compete in the games.

**In Passing**

In passing, it may be mentioned that Dr. Laubach gives a considerable amount of testimony, much of it unconscious, of the antagonism which exists between organized Protestantism and Roman Catholicism in this field of Christian endeavor. He also makes a significant statement with reference to the opinion of the American colony in the Philippines upon the independence question.

**Business Interests**

Business interests devote enough effort to propaganda to create the impression that the American community is opposed to independence. They do not represent more than one-fifth of the American population, but they find it discreet to maintain silence. . . . Missionaries, having no economic motive for an imperialistic policy, are overwhelmingly favorable to independence, and they desire it as soon as the Philippines can be guaranteed security from international complications.

**The Work of the Scholars**

Geologists have given enthusiastic testimony of the technical excellence and scholarly value of Dr. Warren D. Smith's work, "The Geology and Mineral Resources of the Philippine Islands." The volume contains data of great value, both natural and historical, and to those who are interested in the economic development of the Philippines, it is a valuable addition to the library of the scholar. After 11 years of such relationship with Filipinos, this missionary, a graduate of Princeton University and Union Theological Seminary (New York), sees in the race the potential spiritual leaders of the Far East. He writes:

The Filipinos combine an intense interest in this world with a marvelous appreciation of spiritual truth. They combine the potentialities of the Chinese and the Indians. Their religious potentialities, in spite of centuries of repression which they endured under the heel of Spain. This book has attempted to reveal how their spiritual genius is bursting into blossom now that their hour has come. They are going to work out in the Far East a simplified religion, a simplification of the spirit of Jesus Christ—that will help the Kingdom of God to throw off its European garb, and take upon itself once more the Oriental dress in which it began its career.

**In Consideration**

In consideration of their many publications, the statement made at the beginning of this discussion must be modified. The literature of American colonial effort records one of the most striking differences between ancient and modern imperialism; and the contributions of American scholars who have worked in extra-continental America rank even with those of the scholars of the British Empire.

**Records of Treaties**

There, in the words of Isocrates, "having laid aside their enmities they joined together in public prayers and sacrifices, and thus reminded of their common relationship learnt to be more kindly disposed one to another, renewed ancient friendships and made new ones."

**Through the Olympian groves**

sprang up temples, altars, and statues of gods and victors, a wonderfully impressive scene dominated by Phidias' great statue of Zeus. On the raised ground commanding a view

through the Olympian groves

sprang up temples, altars, and statues of gods and victors, a wonderfully impressive scene dominated by Phidias' great statue of Zeus. On the raised ground commanding a view

through the Olympian groves

sprang up temples, altars, and statues of gods and victors, a wonderfully impressive scene dominated by Phidias' great statue of Zeus. On the raised ground commanding a view

through the Olympian groves

sprang up temples, altars, and statues of gods and victors, a wonderfully impressive scene dominated by Phidias' great statue of Zeus. On the raised ground commanding a view

through the Olympian groves

sprang up temples, altars, and statues of gods and victors, a wonderfully impressive scene dominated by Phidias' great statue of Zeus. On the raised ground commanding a view

through the Olympian groves

sprang up temples, altars, and statues of gods and victors, a wonderfully impressive scene dominated by Phidias' great statue of Zeus. On the raised ground commanding a view

through the Olympian groves

sprang up temples, altars, and statues of gods and victors, a wonderfully impressive scene dominated by Phidias' great statue of Zeus. On the raised ground commanding a view

through the Olympian groves

sprang up temples, altars, and statues of gods and victors, a wonderfully impressive scene dominated by Phidias' great statue of Zeus. On the raised ground commanding a view

through the Olympian groves

sprang up temples, altars, and statues of gods and victors, a wonderfully impressive scene dominated by Phidias' great statue of Zeus. On the raised ground commanding a view

through the Olympian groves

sprang up temples, altars, and statues of gods and victors, a wonderfully impressive scene dominated by Phidias' great statue of Zeus. On the raised ground commanding a view

through the Olympian groves

sprang up temples, altars, and statues of gods and victors, a wonderfully impressive scene dominated by Phidias' great statue of Zeus. On the raised ground commanding a view

through the Olympian groves

sprang up temples, altars, and statues of gods and victors, a wonderfully impressive scene dominated by Phidias' great statue of Zeus. On the raised ground commanding a view

through the Olympian groves

sprang up temples, altars, and statues of gods and victors, a wonderfully impressive scene dominated by Phidias' great statue of Zeus. On the raised ground commanding a view

through the Olympian groves

sprang up temples, altars, and statues of gods and victors, a wonderfully impressive scene dominated by Phidias' great statue of Zeus. On the raised ground commanding a view

through the Olympian groves

sprang up temples, altars, and statues of gods and victors, a wonderfully impressive scene dominated by Phidias' great statue of Zeus. On the raised ground commanding a view

through the Olympian groves

sprang up temples, altars, and statues of gods and victors, a wonderfully impressive scene dominated by Phidias' great statue of Zeus. On the raised ground commanding a view

through the Olympian groves

sprang up temples, altars, and statues of gods and victors, a wonderfully impressive scene dominated by Phidias' great statue of Zeus. On the raised ground commanding a view

through the Olympian groves

sprang up temples, altars, and statues of gods and victors, a wonderfully impressive scene dominated by Phidias' great statue of Zeus. On the raised ground commanding a view

through the Olympian groves

sprang up temples, altars, and statues of gods and victors, a wonderfully impressive scene dominated by Phidias' great statue of Zeus. On the raised ground commanding a view

through the Olympian groves

sprang up temples, altars, and statues of gods and victors, a wonderfully impressive scene dominated by Phidias' great statue of Zeus. On the raised ground commanding a view

through the Olympian groves

sprang up temples, altars, and statues of gods and victors, a wonderfully impressive scene dominated by Phidias' great statue of Zeus. On the raised ground commanding a view

through the Olympian groves

sprang up temples, altars, and statues of gods and victors, a wonderfully impressive scene dominated by Phidias' great statue of Zeus. On the raised ground commanding a view

through the Olympian groves

sprang up temples, altars, and statues of gods and victors, a wonderfully impressive scene dominated by Phidias' great statue of Zeus. On the

# Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

## D. S. MacLaughlan's Etchings

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

London, Jan. 26.

IT IS many years since there has been any considerable display in London of the work of Donald Shaw MacLaughlan. Keen interest has been aroused therefore by the retrospective exhibition of Mr. MacLaughlan's etched work at the Fine Art Society (148 New Bond Street). This exhibition, which includes some 200 prints, ranges from the artist's earliest work in 1898—shortly after he had left Boston to study art in Paris—to the crowning achievements of the last few years.

In this long series we can trace the gradual development of the etcher's powers, we see his reverent study of the masters of the past, the influence of Rembrandt in the concentration of light in "The Little Forge" of 1902 and many other prints, of Meryon in his "Pont de la Tournelle" done in 1900, of the Whistler of the Thames set in "The Tannery" and "Life on the Thames." Then, as the artist grows more mature and his grasp of the techniques of his medium become more assured, we find him devoting himself more and more to the interpretation of nature. Architectural subjects, which preponderate in his earlier works, become fewer and fewer, and in the later plates we are presented with an unrivaled series of landscapes.

Mr. MacLaughlan's range is wide and he has touched high achievement in many subjects, but among living etchers he stands out supreme as an interpreter of sylvan and riverside scenery. In "The Tempest" he can not only show us the trees bending in the wind but make us feel the very smart of the rain that is sweeping across the countryside; he sweeps us with the joy of the sunlight filtering through the trees in "Road Song No. 2" and re-conveys to us the radiant illumination which brightens



From an Etching by D. S. MacLaughlan

## Art in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Feb. 17 (Special Correspondence)—The latest, and one of the rarest and most costly gifts to the Cleveland Museum of Art, is the famous Stroganoff ivory, which ranks as one of the chief examples of Byzantine ivory carving in the world. This has been presented to the museum by its president and most generous friend, J. H. Wade. The carving has been placed in a special case in the rotunda of the museum and will be installed permanently in gallery 3.

This little masterpiece is a panel 10 inches high by 6½ inches wide, carved from a single piece of ivory. Fashioned by a Byzantine craftsman about 900 years ago, the carving represents Mary seated on an umbratally Oriental throne, holding on her lap the infant Jesus. Above, on each side, however, is a small figure.

The ivories are in perfect condition, without the most minute break, crack, or scratch to mar its beautiful surface. Time has given it delicate, soft and no doubt deeper, tints than it wore when cut, but they have only enhanced its beauty. The Louvre, the museums of Dresden, Vienna and Venice, number among their treasures ivories similar in design and of about the same age. The Victoria and Albert Museum in London considers itself fortunate in being able to obtain a cast of this masterpiece, which came into notice about 75 years ago and at that time was owned in Paris, later passing to the collection of Prince Stroganoff of Russia, a noted collector, by whose name the panel has since been known.

August Biehle is giving the first of a series of one-man exhibitions by Kokomo Arts club members in the gallery of the club. Mr. Biehle's work shows diversity both of medium and technique. His oil landscapes are vivid and dashing. His still lifes, into which he puts a character all his own, are realistically handled, and show a nice sense of placement.

His portraits, several of which are two-hour sketches, admirably carried out, are of his mother, a fine likeness in oil, and one of his wife, done with pen and water color, a thing of lovely tints and fine modeling.

"Old Cloister, Munich," in water color and ink, in black and white, except for the delicate flowers in the field in the foreground, is a design for a lithograph, as are several of the industrials in which Mr. Biehle excels. One of these, "The Flats," won second prize in its class when exhibited at the museum's last annual showing of the work of Cleveland artists and craftsmen.

Several original water colors are done in the manner of a poster. Other water colors are more delicately handled, seeming almost transparent. "The Bridge in Birmingham" shows the landscape on a hot summer day, all colorings running into deep blues. Brecksville, Berlin Heights and the historic old town of Zoor have supplied the artist with subjects not far from home. All this young artist's work is serious and thoughtful, showing the effect of his Munich training, during which he received prizes in decorative painting, water color, industrial and still life painting.

## AMUSEMENTS

### CHICAGO

JACKSON NEAR STATE GREAT NORTHERN MARCH. PRESENTS A REAL SENSATION—THE STUDENT PRINCE

Company of 100—30 Dancing Girls 60—Male Chorus—60 Curtain at 8:30

### LOS ANGELES

#### Motion Pictures

10 TWICE DAILY BY GRAUMAN'S THEATRE EGYPTIAN KING VIDOR'S TRAILER THE BIG PARADE A METRO GOLDWYN-MAYER FILM, Directed by JOHN GILBERT and René Adoree and the great SID GRAUMAN PROLOGUE

## 'The Wisdom Tooth'

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

New York, Feb. 22

LITTLE Theater. John Golden presents "The Wisdom Tooth," a fantastic comedy in three acts by Marc Connolly. Staged by Winchell Smith. The cast:

Carter	Stuart Brown
Sparrow	William Storan
Mr. Port	Royal C. Storan
Woman Patient	Thomas Mitchell
A Man Patient	Georgia Prentice
Patricia	Ellenore Kennedy
Farraday	Malcolm Williams
Mrs. Poole	William Wadsworth
Katy Field	Robert McRae
Kelly	Charles Laite
Elleanor Kennedy	Kate Mayhew
Kellogg	Mark Sullivan
Grandpa	Robert Lawler
A Circus Owner	Patricia Laffey
His Partner	Mark Sullivan
Porky	Jefferson Llyod
Hung O'Connor	William Wadsworth
First Clown	Edgar Quinn
Second Clown	Stuart Brown
Amelia	Robert Lawler
Circus Lady	Georgia Prentice
Mildred	Lena Phillips
Ice Cream Hawker	Royal C. Storan
Skeeter	Edwin Phillips

F. L. S.

## Art in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Feb. 8 (Special Correspondence)—The collection of paintings brought to the United States by Señor Don José Moya del Pino from Spain was recently shown at the M. H. De Young Memorial Museum in Golden Gate Park. There are 41 copies of the works of Velázquez and four original paintings by Del Pino. The copies were made under the patronage of King Alfonso and the Ministry of Fine Arts of the Spanish Government. This collection has now been given to the University of California by the Committee of Velázquez Exhibitions of California. That this Spanish artist's works should be copied and permanently on view in California, is another gesture to remind the artist of today of the Spanish traditions which bloom'd in the east flowering of civilized life in California.

Another view of San Francisco's houses is called "San Francisco's Algeria." It is fittingly described, so gay and sunny is the hillside clustered with brilliantly colored houses. Cuneo's night lights are accurately recorded, for he has a habit of staying up all night and finishing the painting he has started, rather than trying to re-establish the elusive night values from memory in the light of the day after. His "Piers at Night" from the famous Telegraph Hill are very amusing with warm and cold lights, near and far across the bay. "Night Lights" is a larger canvas very subtle with lost places that are reflected in faintly glowing street lights.

A typically Californian canvas is found in "The Arks, Greenbrae."

These are jolly little houseboats anchored in the waters that encroach from San Francisco bay into the Marin hills. This canvas is luscious in color with rusty tide marshes contrasted aga'inst vibrant purple and green foothills.

Armin Hansen

In the Hansen exhibition we are taken right along in tugboats and fishing fleets. This is the first show that Armin Hansen has held outside of New York for several years. Hansen is well known in the etching world for his fisherman subjects, although painting is his first medium and larger scope. His painting has such power that they are looking upon masterful accomplishment. His brush stroke is full and creates an illusion of the means being entirely secondary to what he has to say. Heretofore Hansen has to say. Heretofore Hansen has

been conservative in his treatment, relying upon the bigness of his sea subjects to assist in the narration that carries his work to its fulfillment.

In this show he has one canvas very new in tendency called "Thanks Unto Thee, O Lord." This dominant picture experiments with the latest treatment of planes and linear design in superimposed geometric motif. It is a square canvas of circular composition including the cross-pyramid design, rendered in strong coloring, almost too hot.

The subject is five fishermen who stand on the shore in thankful prayer for the abundant haul at their feet. Their light sunlit boats bob on the middle distant waters, and lead the eye across the blue depth to a house and weighty clouds on the far point of the encircling shore.

Hansen verifies the poetic and epic drama of the sea in many of his pieces. His brush seems overflowing with adolescent combinations of color in a greyed tones.

There is beauty in spite of his palette before it has ever left his palette.

In "Shadows" he has captured a calm, smooth mid-ocean scene of some small fishing boats, resting amid the shadows cast by scurrying fog clouds against the sun and half enveloping the scene. "Wrecked," "Seaward," "Lumber Carriers," and the "Coal Dock" are rich in story as well as nice in a livable decorative value. Other sketches on dry land are "The Rodeo," a dusty western crowd; "Vincenso and Pete," "Rain," "October Evening" and several small things that loyally mention Hansen's devotion to flowing color.

John Golden has again given the theater-going public cause for rejoicing. The production of Marc Connolly's "The Wisdom Tooth" is about the same as saying that it is the American theater at its best. Those who liked the exquisite "Seven Heaven"—and their number runs into the hundreds of thousands—will enjoy "The Wisdom Tooth," the latter play being a little deeper, a little more delicate and a little more searching.

Marc Connolly, whether consciously or not, has given us a present-day "Master Builder" and yet this play is about as unlike the one by Ibsen as two things may be. But this new hero learns that he must "climb as high as he has builded" and that he may fulfill his highest ideal even though that ideal has been pictured by the imagination of a little boy.

Further telling of the story would be to take from the enjoyment in store for those who visit the Little Theater these days. It is enough to say that "The Wisdom Tooth" is a

## AMUSEMENTS

### NEW YORK CITY

Gibson's "HEDDA GABLER" with Actors' Theatre cast, including Emily Stevens, Patricia Collinge, Louis Calhern, Frank Conroy and Dudley Digges, at Comedy Theatre, W. 41st St., Penn., 3558. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat.

ANNE NICHOLS Presents PUPPY LOVE A Comedy Dedicated to Laughter 48th St. Theatre, Eve. 8:30 Telephone Bryant 0178

CORT THEA., W. 48th St. Eves. at 8:30 Matines. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

GEORGE JESSEL in The JAZZ SINGER The Comedy Drama Sensation

CASINO THEA. 20th & B'way. Eve. 8:30 Russell's Musical Sensation

THE VAGABOND KING Founded on McCarthy's "If I Were King!" DENNIS KING HERBERT CORTELL CAROLYN THOMPSON MAX FIGMAN OLGA TRENFOFF Music by PRIMI

ANSKY'S THE DYBBUK NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYHOUSE 466 Grand Street Dryden 7510 Every Evening (except Monday) Mat. Saturday

MOROSCO THE DRAMATIC HIT DO YOU KNOW A MRS. CRAIG? WITH GEORGE KELLY & CHRYSTAL HERNE

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE "If I were a man, you'd endow the show." The best, best, best of its kind! FAY THE Bainter IN ENEMY THE BUTTER A EGG D MAN WITH GREGORY KELLY LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 8:30

TIKES DAILY \$2.50 KING VIDOR'S TRAILER THE BIG PARADE A METRO GOLDWYN-MAYER FILM, Directed by JOHN GILBERT and René Adoree and the great SID GRAUMAN PROLOGUE

10 TWICE DAILY \$2.50 GRAUMAN'S THEATRE EGYPTIAN

THE BIG PARADE A METRO GOLDWYN-MAYER FILM, Directed by JOHN GILBERT and René Adoree and the great SID GRAUMAN PROLOGUE

10 TWICE DAILY \$2.50 GRAUMAN'S THEATRE EGYPTIAN

THE BIG PARADE A METRO GOLDWYN-MAYER FILM, Directed by JOHN GILBERT and René Adoree and the great SID GRAUMAN PROLOGUE

10 TWICE DAILY \$2.50 GRAUMAN'S THEATRE EGYPTIAN

THE BIG PARADE A METRO GOLDWYN-MAYER FILM, Directed by JOHN GILBERT and René Adoree and the great SID GRAUMAN PROLOGUE

10 TWICE DAILY \$2.50 GRAUMAN'S THEATRE EGYPTIAN

THE BIG PARADE A METRO GOLDWYN-MAYER FILM, Directed by JOHN GILBERT and René Adoree and the great SID GRAUMAN PROLOGUE

10 TWICE DAILY \$2.50 GRAUMAN'S THEATRE EGYPTIAN

THE BIG PARADE A METRO GOLDWYN-MAYER FILM, Directed by JOHN GILBERT and René Adoree and the great SID GRAUMAN PROLOGUE

10 TWICE DAILY \$2.50 GRAUMAN'S THEATRE EGYPTIAN

THE BIG PARADE A METRO GOLDWYN-MAYER FILM, Directed by JOHN GILBERT and René Adoree and the great SID GRAUMAN PROLOGUE

10 TWICE DAILY \$2.50 GRAUMAN'S THEATRE EGYPTIAN

THE BIG PARADE A METRO GOLDWYN-MAYER FILM, Directed by JOHN GILBERT and René Adoree and the great SID GRAUMAN PROLOGUE

10 TWICE DAILY \$2.50 GRAUMAN'S THEATRE EGYPTIAN

THE BIG PARADE A METRO GOLDWYN-MAYER FILM, Directed by JOHN GILBERT and René Adoree and the great SID GRAUMAN PROLOGUE

10 TWICE DAILY \$2.50 GRAUMAN'S THEATRE EGYPTIAN

THE BIG PARADE A METRO GOLDWYN-MAYER FILM, Directed by JOHN GILBERT and René Adoree and the great SID GRAUMAN PROLOGUE

10 TWICE DAILY \$2.50 GRAUMAN'S THEATRE EGYPTIAN

THE BIG PARADE A METRO GOLDWYN-MAYER FILM, Directed by JOHN GILBERT and René Adoree and the great SID GRAUMAN PROLOGUE

10 TWICE DAILY \$2.50 GRAUMAN'S THEATRE EGYPTIAN

THE BIG PARADE A METRO GOLDWYN-MAYER FILM, Directed by JOHN GILBERT and René Adoree and the great SID GRAUMAN PROLOGUE

10 TWICE DAILY \$2.50 GRAUMAN'S THEATRE EGYPTIAN

THE BIG PARADE A METRO GOLDWYN-MAYER FILM, Directed by JOHN GILBERT and René Adoree and the great SID GRAUMAN PROLOGUE

10 TWICE DAILY \$2.50 GRAUMAN'S THEATRE EGYPTIAN

THE BIG PARADE A METRO GOLDWYN-MAYER FILM, Directed by JOHN GILBERT and René Adoree and the great SID GRAUMAN PROLOGUE

10 TWICE DAILY \$2.50 GRAUMAN'S THEATRE EGYPTIAN

THE BIG PARADE A METRO GOLDWYN-MAYER FILM, Directed by JOHN GILBERT and René Adoree and the great SID GRAUMAN PROLOGUE

10 TWICE DAILY \$2.50 GRAUMAN'S THEATRE EGYPTIAN

THE BIG PARADE A METRO GOLDWYN-MAYER FILM, Directed by JOHN GILBERT and René Adoree and the great SID GRAUMAN PROLOGUE

10 TWICE DAILY \$2.50 GRAUMAN'S THEATRE EGYPTIAN

THE BIG PARADE A METRO GOLDWYN-MAYER FILM, Directed by JOHN GILBERT and René Adoree and the great SID GRAUMAN PROLOGUE

10 TWICE DAILY \$2.50 GRAUMAN'S THEATRE EGYPTIAN

THE BIG PARADE A METRO GOLDWYN-MAYER FILM, Directed by JOHN GILBERT and René Adoree and the great SID GRAUMAN PROLOGUE

10 TWICE DAILY \$2.50 GRAUMAN'S THEATRE EGYPTIAN

THE BIG PARADE A METRO GOLDWYN-MAYER FILM, Directed by JOHN GILBERT and René Adoree and the great SID GRAUMAN PROLOGUE

10 TWICE DAILY \$2.50 GRAUMAN'S THEATRE EGYPTIAN

THE BIG PARADE A METRO GOLDWYN-MAYER FILM, Directed by JOHN GILBERT and René Adoree and the great SID GRAUMAN PROLOGUE

## THE HOME FORUM

## Concerning Festivals and Inns

OUR forefathers of a century ago were much more interested than we in times, seasons and seasonal customs, festivals, holidays, in short, in what they called the calendar or almanac; and publishers enjoyed a profitable trade in various kinds of reminders, entitled books of days, yearbooks, table books, naturalists' calendars, and so forth. Such works were as a rule arranged under chapter headings representing the twelve months and their aim was to provide the reader with all the traditional, legendary, and popular lore that has clustered about each season or even each day of the year. A good many people, I suspect, still prize such books and find entertainment in referring to them. I know that I do. I like to look up the history of holidays and festivals in them, the weather signs of certain seasons, the legends connected with flowers and birds, the accounts of notable snowstorms, frosts, tempests, and comets, and the dates of famous events. It is an idle pastime, but harmless. When Valentine's Day comes round, for example, I like to recall all the customs of the time, and so of Easter and Christmas. If I have no particular reference book to Hilary, Trinity, or Michaelmas term, it interests me to find out once more what the English legal calendar is, and how it originated. To read that cherries bloom at Whitsuntide or that the Long Vacation runs from Midsummer to Michaelmas gives to the passage of time a pleasant old-world flavor to one who has been accustomed to distinguish days only by month and number.

♦ ♦ ♦

It seems as if we have lost some sentimental values in dropping picturesque old names, even though in doing so we have, of course, gained much in convenience. Children feel these values, perhaps more than grown people, and yet even the latter feel some touch of delight in the odd, quaint, or poetic names of English and continental streets and towns. In the city where I spent my boyhood there were still large sections in which the streets were named instead of numbered and where one might have friends living on Orange, Willow, or Pineapple Street or might live oneself on Harkiner Street, named after the brave old hero of the Battle of Oriskany. For a boy to walk off through De Kalb Avenue or March Avenue or Kosciusko Street aroused him to curiosity concerning these worthies. Fulton Ferry seemed always to have more character than Forty-second Street Ferry, and to saunter about Water Front, Park, or West Street or to sit on the benches on Bowling Green or the Battery, or to look through the railings at Gramercy Park, was somehow more exciting than to enter the interminable line of numbered streets to the north and numbered avenues to the east and west. I suppose that a child might conceivably become attached to One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, and look upon it as home, but Pineapple Street or Willow Place seems more attractive.

All this is, as I have said, senti-

## Naming the Bell

God has given us joy to-night!  
See, how like the golden grain  
From the husk, all smooth and  
bright,  
The shining metal now is ta'en.  
From lip to well-formed rim,  
Not a spot is dim:  
E'en the motto, neatly raised,  
Shows a skill may well be praised.

Around, around,  
Companions all, take your ground,  
And name the bell with joy profound!  
Concordia is the word we've found  
Most meet to express the harmonious  
sound  
That calls to those in friendship bound.

Be this henceforth the destined end  
To which the finished work we send.  
Higher over every meaner thing,  
In the blue canopy of heaven,  
Near to the thunder let it swing.  
A neighbor to the stars be given.  
On these days persons properly sum-  
moned appeared before the court of  
common bench. For example, the  
Hilary term of 1607, one of whose  
days was to begin on St. Hilary's Day or  
January 13, but the court sat to be-  
cause of non-appearance on the twenty-  
eighth, at least, it was supposed to  
"but," as Blackstone dryly re-  
marks, "as our ancestors held it ne-  
cessary the condition of a freeman to  
appear or to do anything at the pre-  
cise time appointed, the person sum-  
moned had three days of grace, and  
might legally appear on the fourth day." As a result, the court real-  
ly did transact business on January 14 and continued to sit until  
the fourth appearance day of last  
return, and this was the end of the  
term, practically if not actually. I  
cannot rouch for the accuracy of  
above, but only put it down as it is  
given by Hone. In each term, also,  
there was one day on which the  
courts did not transact business:  
namely, Candlemas, Ascension, Mid-  
summer, and All Saint's; and these  
were called Grand days in the inns of  
court, Gaudy days at the universities,  
and Collar days at the Court of St.  
James's; the last, because on these  
days knights wore the collars of  
their respective orders.

Such a curious calendar is interesting, as an indication of the traditions that surround the inns of court, or the legal profession in London. It is as ancient and as picturesque as the old, quaint, and woolly, and to the student of literature call up many a memory of the brave old days when the inns of court were great patrons of the drama, and the dramas of the great Elizabethans were performed in their halls, and the festivals of Christmas and Twelfth Night—the revels, as they were called—were one of the reasons, doubtless, why England was called Merry. And the inns efigured prominently in literature ever since, both by providing authors, scholars, and antiquaries to the world of letters and by affording novelists a fascinating locality—in which to locate stories. What would Dickens be without them?

♦ ♦ ♦

I think that it is the old names that contribute most to the charm of such places and such customs. And perhaps most of the charm is felt by foreigners, rather than by Londoners. Such names are so old and so mellow that they seem to mean more than their literal significance.

The calendar is an interesting study, because throughout the ages legends and observances have gradually clustered around every one of the three hundred and sixty-five days. Not only did our forefathers celebrate the great festivals which we still observe, but almost every craft, trade, and profession had its own holidays with appropriate ceremonies. On February 3, for example, the woolen and worsted trade held a great celebration in certain towns and on October 25, the shoemakers and leather-workers—the latter a double festival, because it was also the anniversary of the Battle of Agincourt, as readers of Dekker's "Shoemaker's Holiday" and of Shakespeare's "Henry V" will remember. To leaf over an almanac or book of days of a century ago is to realize how leisurely living was then, how large a part sentiment played in the lives of ordinary folk, and with what tender memories they clung to their old folk customs. We have no time for such things, perhaps, but it is pleasant to read about them.

R. M. G.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1895 by MARY BAKER EDDY  
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid, \$1.00 per annum; \$4.50 three months; \$2.25 one month; 75 cents single copies.

WILLIS J. ABOTT, Editor  
Communications regarding the conduct of this paper, news items and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they may be enclosed in a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

Member of the Associated Press  
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use of reporters, facilities, and local news credits to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of reproduction of special material herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms and in bookstores.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor, regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to apply to the Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remitting copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Domestic Foreign  
14 pages..... 4 cents 2 cents  
16 pages..... 6 cents 3 cents  
18 to 24 pages..... 8 cents 4 cents  
26 to 32 pages..... 8 cents 4 cents  
32 pages. Parcel Post rates. 5 cents  
Remitting to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

Charles G. Wilson.

## Arizona Nocturne

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Nighthawk 'thrummin' in the twilight,  
Tawie lowin' on the range,  
Moon 'scumbin' up 'the sky-trail  
Makin' things all soft and strange.

Wind 'swhisperin' in the mesquite,  
Silver river runnin' slow,  
Banjos strummin' in the ranch-house  
Spanish songs of long ago.

— Charles G. Wilson.

## The Sandalwood Room

Through the uncurtained French windows streamed the afternoon sun. It flooded the carpet woven in rose garlands. It glorified the sofa and old mahogany chairs and brightened the silver tea service upon the pier-crust table. It ran up and down the ivory keys of the open spinet and softly touched the worn pearls. It made the brass andirons and the fender glint like ruddy gold; and then lost itself in the fire that crackled upon the hearth.

Above the high colonial mantel, adorned with dolphin candlesticks and a Sévres vase, hung an ancestral portrait and black-framed silhouettes. Around the room ran shelves filled with old books bound in sheepskin and gay porcelains. Upon the cases stood silver galleons, wooden ships, early glass and rock crystal prisms. Above a Sheraton desk, littered with sales catalogues, hung a banjo clock between gilt sconces. Across the foot of a chaise longue, respondent in old blue damask, hung a gray crêpe shawl. Near it, as though left in haste, lay an open hand-box, bereft of its finery, but exhaling and perfume the room with that old-fashioned, indescribable scent of sandalwood.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of

The Christian Science Journal  
Christian Science News  
The Herald of Christian Science  
Le Monde des Christian Sciences  
Christian Science Quarterly

Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

Hester Harwood.

mental and there is nothing practical that can be said for it. I myself remember missing a pleasant party on Willow Place because I could not find the street. If the streets in that neighborhood had been numbered, it would have been impossible to be lost there. By the same token an English lawyer who had to remember when Hilary, Easter, Trinity, and Michaelmas terms began must often have wished for a less picturesque and more practical nomenclature, the more so since there was a great deal more to remember than that. In one of my old books I find that in each of the four terms there were certain days, called "return days," which were theoretically about a week apart but which for various occult reasons might be more than a week apart. On these days persons properly summoned appeared before the court of common bench. For example, the Hilary term of 1607, one of whose days was to begin on St. Hilary's Day or January 13, but the court sat to be-cause of non-appearance on the twenty-eighth, at least, it was supposed to "but," as Blackstone dryly re-marks, "as our ancestors held it ne-cessary the condition of a freeman to appear or to do anything at the pre-cise time appointed, the person sum-moned had three days of grace, and might legally appear on the fourth day." As a result, the court real-ly did transact business on January 14 and continued to sit until the fourth appearance day of last return, and this was the end of the term, practically if not actually. I cannot rouch for the accuracy of above, but only put it down as it is given by Hone. In each term, also, there was one day on which the courts did not transact business: namely, Candlemas, Ascension, Mid-summer, and All Saint's; and these were called Grand days in the inns of court, Gaudy days at the universities, and Collar days at the Court of St. James's; the last, because on these days knights wore the collars of their respective orders.

Such a curious calendar is interesting, as an indication of the traditions that surround the inns of court, or the legal profession in London. It is as ancient and as picturesque as the old, quaint, and woolly, and to the student of literature call up many a memory of the brave old days when the inns of court were great patrons of the drama, and the dramas of the great Elizabethans were performed in their halls, and the festivals of Christmas and Twelfth Night—the revels, as they were called—were one of the reasons, doubtless, why England was called Merry. And the inns efigured prominently in literature ever since, both by providing authors, scholars, and antiquaries to the world of letters and by affording novelists a fascinating locality—in which to locate stories. What would Dickens be without them?

♦ ♦ ♦

I think that it is the old names that contribute most to the charm of such places and such customs. And perhaps most of the charm is felt by foreigners, rather than by Londoners. Such names are so old and so mellow that they seem to mean more than their literal significance.

The calendar is an interesting study, because throughout the ages legends and observances have gradually clustered around every one of the three hundred and sixty-five days. Not only did our forefathers celebrate the great festivals which we still observe, but almost every craft, trade, and profession had its own holidays with appropriate ceremonies. On February 3, for example, the woolen and worsted trade held a great celebration in certain towns and on October 25, the shoemakers and leather-workers—the latter a double festival, because it was also the anniversary of the Battle of Agincourt, as readers of Dekker's "Shoemaker's Holiday" and of Shakespeare's "Henry V" will remember. To leaf over an almanac or book of days of a century ago is to realize how leisurely living was then, how large a part sentiment played in the lives of ordinary folk, and with what tender memories they clung to their old folk customs. We have no time for such things, perhaps, but it is pleasant to read about them.

R. M. G.



The Harwood House, Annapolis

Photograph by Richard Southall Grant

## A Fabulous Lodging

The beauty of Moroccan palaces is made up of details of ornament... but to get an idea of their general character it is worth while to cross the Court of Cypress at the Bahia and follow a series of low-studded passages that turn on themselves till they reach the center of the labyrinth. Here, passing by a low padlocked door leading to a crypt, and known as the "Door of the Vizier's Treasure-House," one comes on a painted portal that opens into a still more secret sanctuary. The apartment of the Grand Vizier's Favourite.

This lovely prison, from which all sight and sound of the outer world are excluded, is built about an atrium paved with disks of turquoise and black and white. Water trickles from a central vasca of alabaster into an hexagonal mosaic channel in the pavement. The walls, which are at least twenty-five feet high, are roofed with painted beams resting on panels of tracery stucco in which is set a cistern of jeweled glass. On each side of the atrium are long recessed rooms closed by vermillion doors painted with gold arabesques and vases of spring flowers; and into these shadowy inner rooms, spread with rugs and divans and soft pillows, no light comes except when their doors are opened into the atrium. In this shadowy place it was my good luck to be lodged while I was at Marrakech.

Near settlements grew into cities it was natural that the beauty of the great country houses should have been adapted to narrower spaces, retaining the general characteristics and often equaling their models in magnificence.

In this and in kindred particulars Annapolis probably is the greatest center of antiquity on the continent. There is hardly a street to be found in all that quaint old town that does not possess some of the atmosphere given by ten or a dozen well-preserved pre-Revolutionary residences and other buildings. There are stately mansions of brick with the inevitable wide chimney at each end of the gabled roof, and wonderful doors and windows of perfect line and design gleaming white against the age-mellowed brick, fan-shaped lighting windows over the beautiful doors, steps of varying designs in railings and broadening to enlarge the entrance. In the good old days these houses were occupied by men whose names are indelibly inscribed among those who had a share in founding the great republics, including its first president, George Washington, and the Harrison, Carroll, and Calvert families. The old town is a picture-book of the past.

Naar den eersten dag dat de vader opgaat in zijn werk, en de moeder opgaat in haar huishouding, moet de vrouw niet alleen voor de huishouding, maar ook voor de kinderen en voor de huisdieren zorgen. En dan moet ze de huishouding goed uitoefenen, want dat is belangrijk voor de gezondheid van de kinderen. En dan moet ze de huishouding goed uitoefenen, want dat is belangrijk voor de gezondheid van de kinderen.

Naar den eersten dag dat de vader opgaat in zijn werk, en de moeder opgaat in haar huishouding, moet de vrouw niet alleen voor de huishouding, maar ook voor de kinderen en voor de huisdieren zorgen. En dan moet ze de huishouding goed uitoefenen, want dat is belangrijk voor de gezondheid van de kinderen.

Naar den eersten dag dat de vader opgaat in zijn werk, en de moeder opgaat in haar huishouding, moet de vrouw niet alleen voor de huishouding, maar ook voor de kinderen en voor de huisdieren zorgen. En dan moet ze de huishouding goed uitoefenen, want dat is belangrijk voor de gezondheid van de kinderen.

Naar den eersten dag dat de vader opgaat in zijn werk, en de moeder opgaat in haar huishouding, moet de vrouw niet alleen voor de huishouding, maar ook voor de kinderen en voor de huisdieren zorgen. En dan moet ze de huishouding goed uitoefenen, want dat is belangrijk voor de gezondheid van de kinderen.

Naar den eersten dag dat de vader opgaat in zijn werk, en de moeder opgaat in haar huishouding, moet de vrouw niet alleen voor de huishouding, maar ook voor de kinderen en voor de huisdieren zorgen. En dan moet ze de huishouding goed uitoefenen, want dat is belangrijk voor de gezondheid van de kinderen.

Naar den eersten dag dat de vader opgaat in zijn werk, en de moeder opgaat in haar huishouding, moet de vrouw niet alleen voor de huishouding, maar ook voor de kinderen en voor de huisdieren zorgen. En dan moet ze de huishouding goed uitoefenen, want dat is belangrijk voor de gezondheid van de kinderen.

Naar den eersten dag dat de vader opgaat in zijn werk, en de moeder opgaat in haar huishouding, moet de vrouw niet alleen voor de huishouding, maar ook voor de kinderen en voor de huisdieren zorgen. En dan moet ze de huishouding goed uitoefenen, want dat is belangrijk voor de gezondheid van de kinderen.

Naar den eersten dag dat de vader opgaat in zijn werk, en de moeder opgaat in haar huishouding, moet de vrouw niet alleen voor de huishouding, maar ook voor de kinderen en voor de huisdieren zorgen. En dan moet ze de huishouding goed uitoefenen, want dat is belangrijk voor de gezondheid van de kinderen.

Naar den eersten dag dat de vader opgaat in zijn werk, en de moeder opgaat in haar huishouding, moet de vrouw niet alleen voor de huishouding, maar ook voor de kinderen en voor de huisdieren zorgen. En dan moet ze de huishouding goed uitoefenen, want dat is belangrijk voor de gezondheid van de kinderen.

Naar den eersten dag dat de vader opgaat in zijn werk, en de moeder opgaat in haar huishouding, moet de vrouw niet alleen voor de huishouding, maar ook voor de kinderen en voor de huisdieren zorgen. En dan moet ze de huishouding goed uitoefenen, want dat is belangrijk voor de gezondheid van de kinderen.

Naar den eersten dag dat de vader opgaat in zijn werk, en de moeder opgaat in haar huishouding, moet de vrouw niet alleen voor de huishouding, maar ook voor de kinderen en voor de huisdieren zorgen. En dan moet ze de huishouding goed uitoefenen, want dat is belangrijk voor de gezondheid van de kinderen.

Naar den eersten dag dat de vader opgaat in zijn werk, en de moeder opgaat in haar huishouding, moet de vrouw niet alleen voor de huishouding, maar ook voor de kinderen en voor de huisdieren zorgen. En dan moet ze de huishouding goed uitoefenen, want dat is belangrijk voor de gezondheid van de kinderen.

Naar den eersten dag dat de vader opgaat in zijn werk, en de moeder opgaat in haar huishouding, moet de vrouw niet alleen voor de huishouding, maar ook voor de kinderen en voor de huisdieren zorgen. En dan moet ze de huishouding goed uitoefenen, want dat is belangrijk voor de gezondheid van de kinderen.

Naar den eersten dag dat de vader opgaat in zijn werk, en de moeder opgaat in haar huishouding, moet de vrouw niet alleen voor de huishouding, maar ook voor de kinderen en voor de huisdieren zorgen. En dan moet ze de huishouding goed uitoefenen, want dat is belangrijk voor de gezondheid van de kinderen.

Naar den eersten dag dat de vader opgaat in zijn werk, en de moeder opgaat in haar huishouding, moet de vrouw niet alleen voor de huishouding, maar ook voor de kinderen en voor de huisdieren zorgen. En dan moet ze de huishouding goed uitoefenen, want dat is belangrijk voor de gezondheid van de kinderen.

Naar den eersten dag dat de vader opgaat in zijn werk, en de moeder opgaat in haar huishouding, moet de vrouw niet alleen voor de huishouding, maar ook voor de kinderen en voor de huisdieren zorgen. En dan moet ze de huishouding goed uitoefenen, want dat is belangrijk voor de gezondheid van de kinderen.

Naar den eersten dag dat de vader opgaat in zijn werk, en de







**The Library****Portable Libraries in Rural Localities**

Sante Fe, N. M.  
Special Correspondence  
These are the portable libraries which we are sending out to the rural libraries," said Mary Holleder Eckles, pointing to a long narrow box which stood beside the window in the large airy rooms of the State Department of Education here. The box was a brown-stained three-foot book shelf with a hinged cover and a padlock. On it was tacked a placard with the address of a school in one of the northern counties of New Mexico.

"We are sending it off tomorrow by a man who is driving home that way. You see, it is made to fit the running board of a car, and it saves money if we can find some reliable person to take it. It can be sent by parcel post, however, for it was especially made to come within those measurements."

Inside the box there were 34 books of interest to children from the first to the eighth grades. There were gay printed story books for the little ones, and such standards as "Lorna Doone" and "Robinson Crusoe" for the older children, as well as illustrated geographies and histories.

"There are only 10 of these libraries so far. The boxes were donated and made by the boys in the manual training classes in Albuquerque at the suggestion of A. A. Milne, superintendent. The books were given by people who became interested in them after I had talked with them about it."

It was not surprising that Miss Eckles' plans should have aroused immediate co-operation. Her face was alight with interest in her work, willingness for service, enthusiasm for this start toward a rural library system.

**Enthusiastic Reception**

"You can't imagine the interest these first ten libraries have aroused," she continued. "We have had dozens of letters from grateful teachers and children showing how much they were needed. I am so anxious to fill some more boxes that I am taking it up with the Kiwanis and Rotary clubs as well as the women's clubs to see if they will fill one library for their own county. They stay in one county, you know, being sent from one rural school to another throughout the school year. In the summer they are returned to us to check over, mend and put in shape for another year. This little notebook goes with each one. It has the title of each book in it and not only helps the teacher to keep track of the books she has loaned, but shows us which has been the most popular and useful books, so that we can put them in all the libraries next year."

"Counties which have central libraries in towns such as Santa Fe, Albuquerque or Raton take care of their own rural schools but out of the 31 counties there are not more than six which do not have the help.

"New Mexico is the fourth largest state in the Union," Miss Eckles said, "and when you consider that Socorro County, for instance, has only a population of 10,000, but is almost as large in square miles as the states of Connecticut, Delaware and Rhode Island put together, it will give you some idea of the out-of-the-way places we try to reach. These communities are small and for the most part Spanish-speaking. They are often separated by huge mountain ranges, but there is a school in each one where we are trying to give the children a chance for an education."

**Practical Value**

The teachers in these rural schools are real missionaries, if they are interested in their work. It is a big field, and they accomplish wonders with little or no equipment. These are plans and suggestions to help them." She handed her interviewer printed plans for a one-teacher room showing how the work of teaching five or six grades could be systematized. Here were outlines for reading, writing, phonics, supervised recreation, programs and songs, where the simple melody might be followed on a guitar. There were stencils for cut-out work, for blackboard and window friezes, health posters illustrating tooth-brushes and clean hands.

"We send these out to 1200 schools a month," she explained. "It is remarkable how successful they have been. You see these rural teachers have absolutely nothing to work with—no scissors, no paste, no maps, no dictionaries, no musical instruments, no pianos, no books."

"No books?"

"No books except school texts. An investigation has shown that in most of these little communities there are no books except a prayer book and a mail order catalogue. I often wish that all the magazines with bright-colored pictures which people throw away by the million each year could be sent to these isolated places. Think what a treat they would be not only to the children but to the fathers and mothers who need a little brightening too."

"Haven't the counties enough money to buy even simple equipment?"

"Yes, they have; but as you know New Mexico has been through three years of drought and the counties are budgeted just as low as they can be. These rural schools could demand more money, but from their considerations, in a small settlement there is no one who knows what they should have or who is aggressive enough to fight for it. That is why my greatest interest is in helping these rural schools."

Before coming to the State Department of Education as the rural school assistant Miss Eckles had charge of the model school at the New Mexico State Teachers' College. Her experience there gave her invaluable training for just such help as the rural teachers need.

"This is the first year for the work," she said. "There was no appropriation before. In fact there is no appropriation for it now, but by pointing that out to the department the state superintendent, Miss Isabelle Eckles, was able to save enough on other things so that this plan might be given a trial. This is only the beginning of what we hope to do if we can get an appropriation through next year."

**General Classified**

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

**REAL ESTATE**  
**FRANK A. RODEN, Inc.**  
Real Estate Brokers  
DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS  
Santa Monica, Calif.  
Phone 26121 RENTALS 134 Ocean Ave.  
SANTA MONICA, CALIF.—For sale, Sunnis bungalow court on 100x150 lot, 3 blocks from ocean; income \$6000 per year; price \$45,000. See R. H. HARBLE, 1600 B. 4th St. Phone 24409.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**  
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED  
Can arrange to be immediately available; experienced young executive, 30 years of age; thorough knowledge of office management and accounting, coupled with five years experience in sales and distribution of sales and general manager; educated along mechanical and financial lines; desire to offer congenial employment and future advancement; married, leave office T-25. The Christian Science Monitor, 1438 McCormick Blvd., Chicago.

"We are sending it off tomorrow by a man who is driving home that way. You see, it is made to fit the running board of a car, and it saves money if we can find some reliable person to take it. It can be sent by parcel post, however, for it was especially made to come within those measurements."

Inside the box there were 34 books of interest to children from the first to the eighth grades. There were gay printed story books for the little ones, and such standards as "Lorna Doone" and "Robinson Crusoe" for the older children, as well as illustrated geographies and histories.

"There are only 10 of these libraries so far. The boxes were donated and made by the boys in the manual training classes in Albuquerque at the suggestion of A. A. Milne, superintendent. The books were given by people who became interested in them after I had talked with them about it."

It was not surprising that Miss Eckles' plans should have aroused immediate co-operation. Her face was alight with interest in her work, willingness for service, enthusiasm for this start toward a rural library system.

**Enthusiastic Reception**

"You can't imagine the interest these first ten libraries have aroused," she continued. "We have had dozens of letters from grateful teachers and children showing how much they were needed. I am so anxious to fill some more boxes that I am taking it up with the Kiwanis and Rotary clubs as well as the women's clubs to see if they will fill one library for their own county. They stay in one county, you know, being sent from one rural school to another throughout the school year. In the summer they are returned to us to check over, mend and put in shape for another year. This little notebook goes with each one. It has the title of each book in it and not only helps the teacher to keep track of the books she has loaned, but shows us which has been the most popular and useful books, so that we can put them in all the libraries next year."

"Counties which have central libraries in towns such as Santa Fe, Albuquerque or Raton take care of their own rural schools but out of the 31 counties there are not more than six which do not have the help.

"New Mexico is the fourth largest state in the Union," Miss Eckles said, "and when you consider that Socorro County, for instance, has only a population of 10,000, but is almost as large in square miles as the states of Connecticut, Delaware and Rhode Island put together, it will give you some idea of the out-of-the-way places we try to reach. These communities are small and for the most part Spanish-speaking. They are often separated by huge mountain ranges, but there is a school in each one where we are trying to give the children a chance for an education."

**Practical Value**

The teachers in these rural schools are real missionaries, if they are interested in their work. It is a big field, and they accomplish wonders with little or no equipment. These are plans and suggestions to help them." She handed her interviewer printed plans for a one-teacher room showing how the work of teaching five or six grades could be systematized. Here were outlines for reading, writing, phonics, supervised recreation, programs and songs, where the simple melody might be followed on a guitar. There were stencils for cut-out work, for blackboard and window friezes, health posters illustrating tooth-brushes and clean hands.

"We send these out to 1200 schools a month," she explained. "It is remarkable how successful they have been. You see these rural teachers have absolutely nothing to work with—no scissors, no paste, no maps, no dictionaries, no musical instruments, no pianos, no books."

"No books?"

"No books except school texts. An investigation has shown that in most of these little communities there are no books except a prayer book and a mail order catalogue. I often wish that all the magazines with bright-colored pictures which people throw away by the million each year could be sent to these isolated places. Think what a treat they would be not only to the children but to the fathers and mothers who need a little brightening too."

"Haven't the counties enough money to buy even simple equipment?"

"Yes, they have; but as you know New Mexico has been through three years of drought and the counties are budgeted just as low as they can be. These rural schools could demand more money, but from their considerations, in a small settlement there is no one who knows what they should have or who is aggressive enough to fight for it. That is why my greatest interest is in helping these rural schools."

Before coming to the State Department of Education as the rural school assistant Miss Eckles had charge of the model school at the New Mexico State Teachers' College. Her experience there gave her invaluable training for just such help as the rural teachers need.

"This is the first year for the work," she said. "There was no appropriation before. In fact there is no appropriation for it now, but by pointing that out to the department the state superintendent, Miss Isabelle Eckles, was able to save enough on other things so that this plan might be given a trial. This is only the beginning of what we hope to do if we can get an appropriation through next year."

**Local Classified Advertisements**

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

**REAL ESTATE**

**TO LET APARTMENTS**  
2 ROOMS and BATH WITH KITCHENETTE  
Boylston Street Near Garden

**WHITCOMB & COMPANY**  
MAIN 6377 10 State Street BOSTON

**HOMES WITH ATTENTION**  
Tenacre  
Home of refinement, attractiveness, appointments; spacious environment, quiet; ample; experience; if needed, short lease; price, \$1000. MRS. KATHRYN BARRETT, Princeton, N. J. Tel. 272-W.

**REST HOME**  
PEASANT private home, Dedham, open for few guests; needing rest and quiet; comfortable accommodations; all arrangements made. MRS. FLORA R. WEEKS, 776 East St., Y-dham, Mass. Tel. 0483-J.

**AUTOMOBILE GLASS**  
American Auto Glass Co.

SERVICE WHILE YOU WAIT

108 BRIGHAM AVE., ALLSTON, B. L. 2000.  
Specialist on auto door and windshield glass.

**MOVING AND STORAGE**

NOBLE R. STEVES, Mover

I shall deem it a pleasure to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their packing and storing: local and long distance piano and furniture moving. 184 Harvard St., Boston 24. Telephone Dorchester 2460.

**HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET**

ROXBURY, NEAR ELIOT SQUARE

4 months, first floor, all improvements; \$45 a month. Tel. 0592 Kenmore

**WILL SUBLLET**

unfurnished, attractive 3-room, one-family house, centrally located.

B. M. TUCKER  
273 Morris St., Albany, N. Y. or  
Phone West 1431

**APARTMENTS FOR SALE**

BOSTON, MASS., 71 Galen St.—Apartment—furnished or unfurnished; furniture bought. Copy 5831-R.

**FOR SALE—FURNISHED APARTMENT**

ROXBURY, NEAR ELIOT SQUARE

4 months, first floor, all improvements; \$45 a month. Tel. 0592 Kenmore

**OFFICES TO LET**

BOSTON—Part of office, Room

27-127 Federal St., Boston 1.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, half days, 501 Fifth Ave., Room 1011. Call or phone mornings, Vanderbilt 2019.

**ROOMS TO LET**

BOSTON—8-room furnished front apartment, the only one vacant in this fine apartment house; centrally located at 375 Commonwealth Avenue, near corner of Massachusetts Avenue.

BOSTON, MASS., Hemenway St.—Large, sunny room with alcove; meal only. Back Bay 10560.

**ROOMS WANTED**

CONFORTABLE, unfurnished room

Kitchenette, garage, etc.

for rent. Copy 5831-R.

**ROOMS AND BOARD**

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Rooms (one private bath); delightfully located; oil heated home;

garage; 69 Summit Ave., Regent, G. 6313.

**PHILADELPHIA**, 811 North 41st St.—Secure door front room, furnished with board, telephone Preston 2306-2, car convenient.

**EXPERIENCED**, tutor, college graduate, French, composition, Latin, English, M. I. Anna G. CAGHART, 56 West 73rd, N. Y. C. Copy 5831-R.

**TYPEWRITERS**

The New Corona Four

A standard typewriter that is also portable.

E. A. RAPHAEL CO.

Standard 80, 100, Liberty 104.

Distributors for Corona Typewriter Co., Underwood and Remington Portables.

**UPHOLSTERERS**

H. OSCAR & SON

Upholsterers

PRICES LOW—BEST REFERENCES

124 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass.

Tel. Regent 8816

**AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE**

ROLLS-ROYCE, 100, Park Avenue, Sedan

Limousine, Box M-5, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

**DALEPH TERRAZZI**

Tel. Gerard 5422

**PARIS**

196 Faubourg St. Hon. Elysée 51-00

FLORENCE

10, Rue de la Paix

LONDON

20, Grosvenor Gardens

BOSTON

10, Rue de la Paix

**STUDIOS FOR RENT**

100 Fox Ridge, Tel. 219 Harvard 2121

Cambridge, Mass.

**ADVERTISING**

100 Fox Ridge, Tel. 219 Harvard 2121

PHILADELPHIA

100 Fox Ridge, Tel. 219 Harvard 2121

CHICAGO

100 Fox Ridge, Tel

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

In the United States, at least, the business of selling liquor has always been disreputable. It was always on the border of outlawry even before the Eighteenth Amendment definitely put it outside the law. There were few social strata in which the liquor seller, saloon keeper or bartender was not regarded

as a pariah. So generally was the saloon recognized as the center of vice and crime, so few of them were free from violations of the law, that people spoke of a "quite respectable" saloon, or of a liquor seller who really observed the law, with much the air of having discovered a white blackbird.

It is because of this very low reputation borne by the liquor sellers of the last half century that there will be general resentment at the effort of their present champions to ally with them some of the great, patriotic and wholly noble figures of American history. It was pretty poor strategy for the "wets" to choose Washington's Birthday as the occasion for a liquor rally at the national capital. Many people who are indifferent to the controversy raging over the drink question, and perhaps even more who are still undecided as to the part they will take in that contest, must have been antagonized by an organization that could find no better use for the natal day of the Father of His Country than to make of it an occasion for "wet" propaganda. A temperance leader sarcastically challenged some of the chief figures at this meeting to sing the national anthem—evidently doubting their familiarity with its words. Perhaps for their purpose this Washington's Birthday celebration might more fitly be opened with the song of twenty years ago:

Oh, give us a drink, bartender,  
And we'll bless you as we go!

More repugnant to decency and patriotism than the selection of the day is the obvious endeavor of some of the wet leaders to identify George Washington with their cause. Because a recipe for brewing beer has been discovered among his papers, they insist that the first President of the United States, if alive today, would join the friends of the liquor traffic. Another individual announces with an air of triumph that he has discovered a liquor license issued to Abraham Lincoln. Neither fact is of importance, any more than are the undoubtedly truths that George Washington owned slaves, and that Abraham Lincoln chewed tobacco and in his youth had fame as a rough-and-tumble fighter.

What is important, and what is contemptible, is the effort of the liquor power today to make it appear that Washington and Lincoln, if now living, would be allied with its sinister conspiracy for the overthrow of a basic constitutional law of the Nation.

New occasions teach new duties.  
Time makes ancient good uncouth.

George Washington saved the British Army from annihilation at Fort Duquesne, but this did not make him any the less the foe of Britain when revolution became necessary. Lincoln long thought the Nation could be saved without destroying slavery, but when he saw that slavery must go or the Nation fall, he did not hesitate to free the slave. Whatever the attitude of either may have been when liquor was scarcely looked upon as evil, none can doubt where both would stand when they found the liquor forces arrayed against the comfort and prosperity of the American people and in support of or excuse for open violation of the laws of the United States.

The can-archists who are pressing this agitation are welcome to all they can get out of it, but we think that there is a decided demand on the part of the American people that they abandon that part of their program which seeks to bring disrepute on the greatest names in American history.

In the current issue of Municipal Facts, Denver reminds itself and far-away readers who may chance to see the magazine that the City of the Plains has attained a noteworthy place in the field of educational leadership.

"When Boston looks to Denver for educational stimulus, when Columbia University cites Denver, in its teacher's courses, when England sends research workers to Denver," then it is time, as one article expresses it, to realize that certain outstanding educational feats have been accomplished.

Denver is completing a school-building program that has attracted wide attention. A combination of advantages, it is claimed, has resulted in a spirited architectural expression with which the city is justifiably well pleased. First of all, there are the superb settings, selected for these buildings, some of them overlooking lakes or public gardens and parks, and some commanding unobstructed views of the mountains.

Architects were inspired by the freedom which was granted to them to follow their best ideals, with the result that the city is enriched with splendid examples of various styles, ranging from Colonial, through Italian Romanesque and English Jacobean to the Spanish of the Missions of the southwest. Notwithstanding this pleasing variety of exterior designs, no schools in the country, it is said, are so standardized inside. They are essentially school buildings, in which the modern business of instruction is provided for to the latest approved detail.

But more impressive than this notable building program, Denver considers its contribution to school work, as found in its "Curriculum Revision." True to the pioneering instinct with which Denver has always been blessed, certain of the city's educators, realizing that obsolete facts were being taught in the schools, set about to blaze new trails, beyond which

changing ideas might find space in which to expand. Suiting the need to the vision, half a hundred committees of Denver teachers were appointed to take as their first task the investigation and revision of all subject matter, from the kindergartens on through the high schools, specialists from the various universities being called into conference, as the work advanced during the two years in which it has been in progress. The outcome of the experiment is a dozen or more new courses of study, and the establishing of a permanent revision department, through which courses of study may be kept constantly changing, fitting the training to the varying need.

This, it may be hoped, will be proved to be a valuable instrument through which the unfolding of public educational systems may be more and more wisely influenced as time goes on. Given true vision and a just appraisal of spiritual and moral values as paramount, and the merely material instruction and equipment as of subordinate importance, such committees will have it in their power to render rich service, proportionately as they are inspired consistently to emphasize the purpose of all education, the knowing of the truth and the conforming of one's living to this standard.

The breakdown at the end of January of the long-drawn-out wage negotiations in the British engineering industry implied something more than simple failure of the parties to reach agreement. Although the employers declined to concede either the whole or part of the workers' demand

for an increase of £1 per week this was not the actual cause of the deadlock. The refusal was not final, and the suggestion was made that consideration of the matter should be postponed for a time until it was possible to see to what extent the new hope of a revival in trade is realized. The termination of the negotiations was forced by the workers' representatives, who decided that they would not continue any longer negotiations on a national basis. They further agreed among themselves that each of the unions in the industry should consider the situation separately for a few weeks, and that a general conference should then be held to decide the course of action to be adopted.

It is generally expected that a reversion to district movements will now be tried, and if this happens it will be the first important move back in British industry from the new conditions and methods adopted during and after the war. In engineering, as in coal-mining and other staple industries, war necessities compelled the negotiation of wages and conditions on a national basis, and this was accomplished without much difficulty, because mines and factories everywhere were working at full pressure. During the last four years of trade depression the conditions have entirely changed, and a curious contrast has been produced in the attitude of the miners on the one hand, and the engineers on the other. The miners are resisting the proposal of the colliery owners that the industry should go back to district settlements. Their attitude is determined by the fact that the depression is severe in the majority of the districts, and by the belief that in these circumstances better average conditions can be obtained by national negotiations.

In engineering there is a more marked contrast in the state of trade. Some sections, such as motorcar and electrical equipment manufacture, are fairly prosperous. Others, notably marine engineering and the production of agricultural machinery, are hard pressed to keep going at all. It is natural, therefore, that the employers should decline to concede a flat rate increase to apply to all districts, when it might have the effect of adding the last straw to the burden of the depressed sections. This has led to the development among the workers of a movement in favor of district efforts. The suggestion is that if demands are presented to the employers in the branches of the trade where a revival has taken place concessions will be preferred to a stoppage which might check the new flow of orders. Success in one district would then be used as a lever to raise wages in another. The employers have not yet given any indication of the action they will take if the unions adopt this policy.

Closely associated with the conditions in the engineering works is the competitive disadvantages of the British manufacturers owing to the longer hours in the industry in Germany and other continental countries. A joint approach has been made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain to discuss the possibility of joint ratification of the Washington forty-eight hours convention, with an agreed interpretation of the clauses which permit elasticity in special circumstances. The British union leaders have stated that the rate needs to be made to the Government to ask for an effort to be made to bring these countries into line. The Government is trying to arrange a conference of the Labor Ministers of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain